Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BAE

Release: July 10, 1946 3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

JULY 1, 1946.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE: Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated July 1, 1946	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated June 1, 1946	Indicated July 1, 1946
Corn, all.....bu.	28.5	33.1	36.5	2,608,499	3,018,410	---	3,341,646
Wheat, all..... "	15.3	17.3	16.6	843,692	1,123,143	1,025,509	1,090,092
Winter..... "	15.9	17.6	18.1	618,019	823,177	774,588	857,163
All spring.... "	13.9	16.6	12.7	225,673	299,966	1/250,921	232,929
Durum..... "	12.9	17.8	10.8	31,900	35,020	---	26,089
Other spring "	14.0	16.5	12.9	193,774	264,946	---	206,840
Oats..... "	30.7	37.3	34.2	1,129,441	1,547,663	1/1,492,783	1,471,026
Barley..... "	22.8	25.9	22.9	289,598	263,961	1/ 230,559	230,278
Rye..... "	12.2	13.3	11.8	42,356	26,354	20,759	20,897
Flaxseed..... "	8.3	9.4	8.2	23,426	36,688	---	20,149
Rice..... "	47.6	46.6	44.9	55,257	70,160	---	68,829
Hay, all tame...ton	1.38	1.53	1.41	80,254	91,573	---	83,273
Hay, wild..... "	.88	.93	.78	11,051	13,378	---	11,095
Hay, clover and timothy 2/.. "	1.29	1.49	1.33	25,540	32,592	---	30,744
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.10	2.27	2.11	29,886	33,671	---	29,489
Beans, dry edible 100 lb..bag	3/ 873	3/ 864	3/ 938	16,408	13,578	---	15,276
Peas, dry field. "	3/1,213	3/1,128	3/1,306	4,580	5,594	---	6,322
Potatoes.....bu.	125.8	150.6	158.4	372,756	425,131	---	431,672
Sweetpotatoes.. "	85.4	94.3	91.5	66,422	66,836	---	65,326
Tobacco.....lb.	952	1,095	1,031	1,479,621	1,997,808	---	2,126,246
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	20.1	22.9	22.3	5,873	6,767	---	6,658
Sugar beets.... "	12.1	12.1	12.6	9,568	8,668	---	10,916
Hops.....lb.	1,168	1,379	1,424	39,631	56,128	---	58,387
Pasture.....pct.	4/ 82	4/ 89	4/ 85	---	---	---	--
Peanuts..... "	4/ 75	4/ 79	4/ 78	---	---	---	--

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1935-44: Percent 5/	1,000 bushels	1945: Percent 5/	1,000 bushels	1946: Percent 5/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain....	26.4	596,160	25.6	738,591	19.1	515,341
Oats.....	16.2	177,771	18.1	209,400	18.0	277,973
Wheat(old crop)...	10.6	88,259	8.3	89,405	3.8	42,703
Soybeans.....	--	--	4.0	7,587	3.5	6,730

1/Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/Excludes sweetclover & lespedeza. 3/Pounds. 4/Condition July 1. 5/Percent of previous year's crop.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1946
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated June 1, 1946	Indicated July 1, 1946
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	1/120,962	68,042	---	106,465
Peaches..... "	1/ 59,938	1/ 81,564	81,065	82,838
Pears..... "	1/ 29,002	1/ 34,011	32,573	33,087
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,553	2,792	---	2,713
Cherries (12 States)..... "	1/ 160	1/ 148	180	189
Apricots (3 States)..... "	1/ 236	1/ 194	329	331

CITRUS FRUITS 2/:	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
Oranges & Tangerines.....box	76,505	106,651	113,210	105,300
Grapefruit..... "	37,000	56,090	52,180	63,300
Lemons..... "	11,339	11,050	12,550	15,200

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946
	Million pounds			Millions		
May.....	11,149	12,448	12,301	5,223	6,311	6,216
June.....	11,666	12,989	12,696	4,246	5,304	5,012
Jan. -June Incl.....	56,628	63,513	62,240	26,160	33,813	33,813

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1946
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested: Average 1935-44	Harvested: 1945	For harvest, 1946	1946 Percent of 1945
Corn, all	91,698	91,202	91,487	100.3
Wheat, all	55,404	64,740	65,680	101.5
Winter	39,113	46,678	47,277	101.3
All spring	16,290	18,062	18,403	101.9
Durum	2,488	1,970	2,414	122.5
Other spring	13,803	16,092	15,989	99.4
Oats	36,711	41,503	43,012	103.6
Barley	12,550	10,195	10,061	98.7
Rye	3,410	1,981	1,775	89.6
Flaxseed	2,673	3,914	2,465	63.0
Rice	1,169	1,506	1,533	101.8
Sorghums (exc. sirup)	15,116	14,521	14,027	96.6
Cotton 1/	25,608	17,749	18,316	103.2
Hay, all tame	57,879	59,905	59,086	98.6
Hay, wild	12,552	14,311	14,227	99.4
Hay, clover & timothy 2/	19,824	21,877	23,037	105.3
Hay, alfalfa	14,203	14,810	13,994	94.5
Beans, dry edible	1,879	1,571	1,629	103.7
Peas, dry field	362	496	484	97.6
Soybeans 3/	9,886	13,412	11,614	86.6
Cowpeas 3/	3,034	1,616	1,405	86.9
Peanuts 3/	2,938	3,958	3,882	98.1
Potatoes	2,968	2,824	2,726	96.5
Sweetpotatoes	778	709	714	100.7
Tobacco	1,554	1,825	1,967	107.8
Sorgo for sirup	211	171	180	105.3
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	291	296	299	101.0
Sugarcane for sirup	132	134	126	94.0
Sugar beets	787	716	865	120.8
Hops	34	41	41	100.7

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

M. E. Dodd

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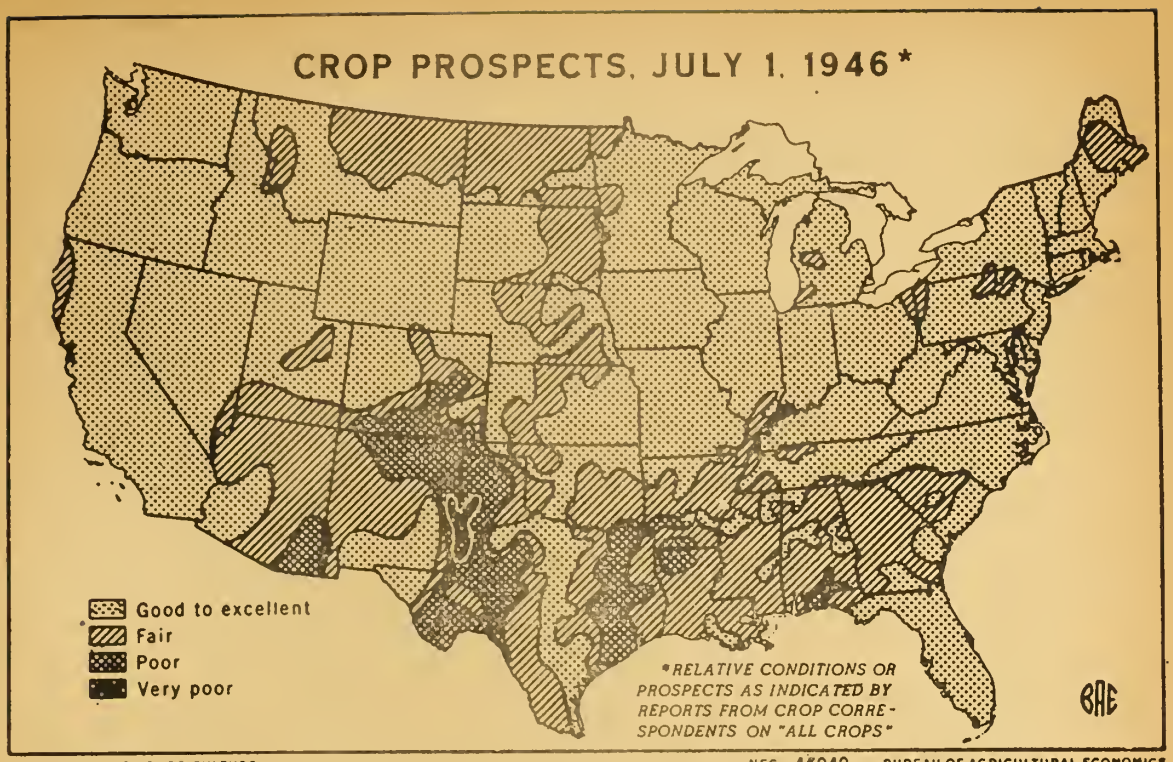
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1946

The current outlook for total crop production has seldom been surpassed. A record corn crop and near-record crops of wheat, oats, potatoes and rice appear in prospect. The cotton acreage shows a slight upturn, after successive declines had brought it in 1945 to the lowest point in 60 years. Except for 1942, the reported condition of all crops is the best in seven years. Milk and eggs were being produced at near-record levels. The combined acreage of all crops for harvest in 1946 has been exceeded since 1932 only in the past 3 years. Indicated yields of most crops are above average. These are some of the signs pointing to another big crop year in 1946.

The relatively large aggregate crop production in prospect for 1946 is all the more desirable because of the heavy contribution to the total made by vitally needed food and feed crops. The third consecutive billion-bushel wheat crop will be the second largest of record. Rye production will be the smallest since the drought years, but rice will be at a near-record level. The combined output of feed grains may be the largest ever produced, with prospective production of all corn setting a new high mark and a second 1½ billion bushel oats crop nearly up to that of 1945, though barley is the shortest crop since 1937. The expected tonnage of hay is below the level of the past 4 years, but the carryover of old hay is large. Oilseed crops are receding from the high wartime levels with the production of soybeans and flaxseed down sharply and a small decline in the acreage of peanuts. Large crops of tobacco, potatoes, vegetables, citrus and most other fruits are expected, but dry beans and sweet-potatoes will be below average. Pastures and ranges, except in the Southwestern drought area, are providing abundant feed despite heavy grazing which began earlier than usual this spring.

The aggregate acreage of 52 crops for harvest is indicated on July 1 at nearly 346 million acres. This total is about 700,000 acres (0.2 percent) less than that harvested in 1945. Of the years since the 1928-1932 period, when harvested acreages ranged between 351 and 362 million acres, the 1946 acreage exceeds that of any except the past 3 years. From the aggregate acreage of 52 crops planted or grown in 1946 - nearly 358 million acres - the acreage loss is indicated at about 12 million acres, which would be a smaller loss than in any of the past 15 years except 1942 and 1945.



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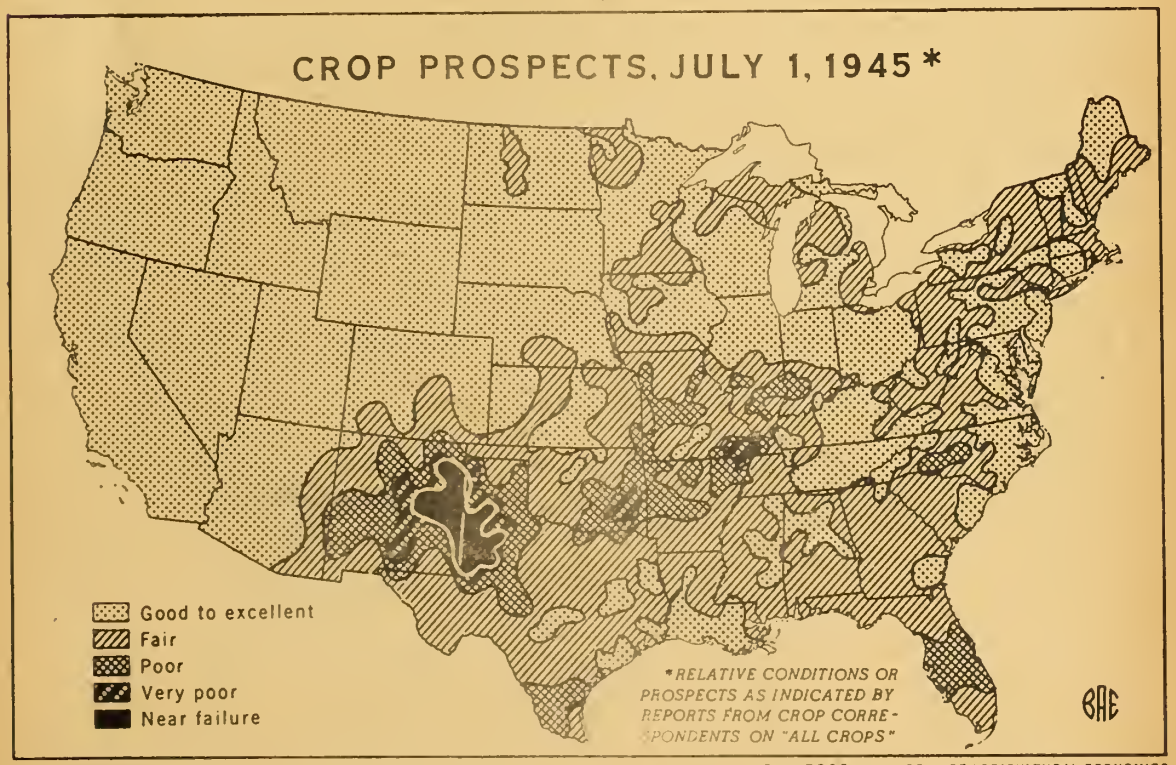

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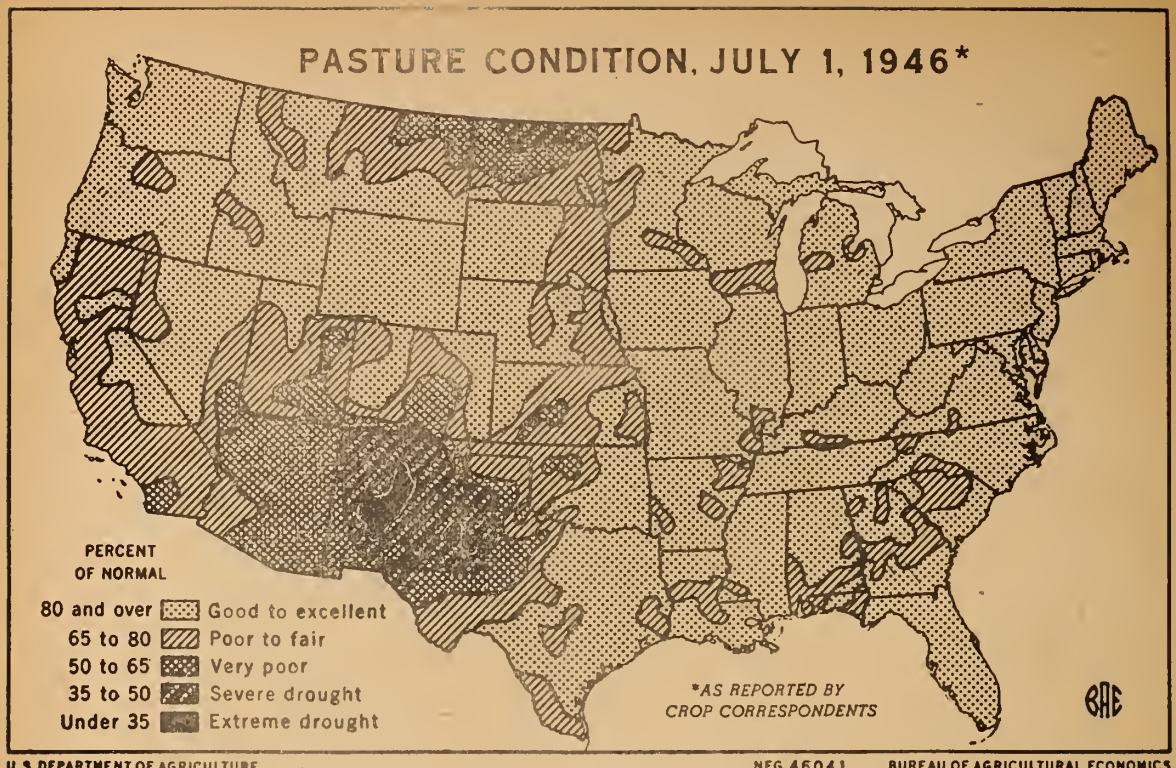

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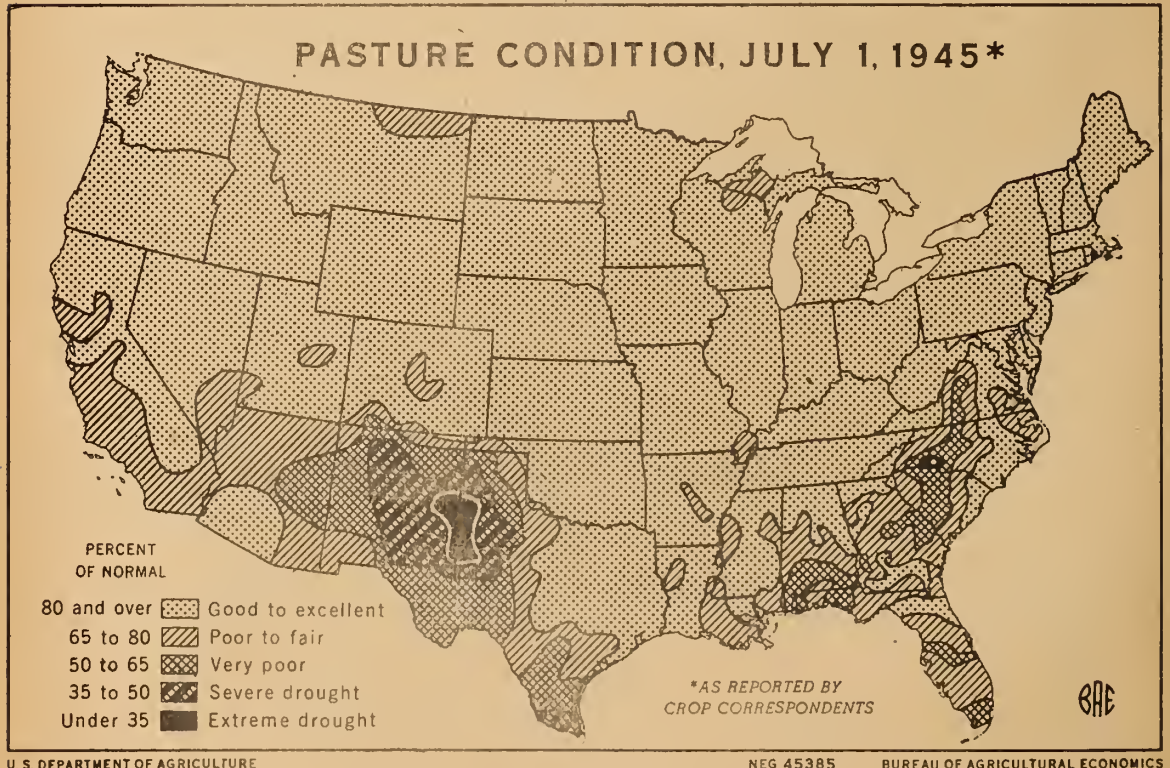

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
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The acreage now indicated as planted or grown in 1946, for the 17 crops covered by the March Prospective Acreage Report, exceeds by 0.1 percent, or 300,000 acres, the total prospective planting reported in March. Numerous shifts between crops occurred. One of the more significant shifts is a decline of over a half million acres in tame hay for harvest, probably because of anticipated heavy yields on the acreage to be cut. In attaining an aggregate acreage of crops other than tame hay which exceeds the total intended in March, farmers had to take full advantage of every opportunity offered by the weather. Spring grains were planted at optimum dates generally, this factor contributing to much larger acreages of spring wheat and oats than those originally intended in the Northern States. When the time for sowing flax arrived, fields were too dry in North Dakota and Montana; furthermore the acreage bonus was no longer in effect, though a higher support price for flaxseed had been announced. The result was a reduction in flax of nearly 700,000 acres below intentions. Not quite all the planned acreage of corn was planted. In several western Corn Belt States this was because less winter wheat than usual was abandoned in time to be replanted to corn, and in the Southeast because of heavy intermittent rains at planting time. But this was nearly offset by increases in Missouri and eastern Corn Belt States, where weather permitted planting by usual dates in most sections. In some cases the shift to corn was at the expense of soybean acreage, which also fell below intentions. More tobacco, peanuts, beans, peas, potatoes and sweetpotatoes than planned in March and nearly as much barley and sugar beets were planted. Too much rain interfered with plans to plant rice in the South. The acreage of cowpeas is the smallest in 16 years. Current information indicates a sorghum acreage of 450,000 acres above that intended, with some shift from cotton, despite less than usual abandoned wheat land being available for replanting to sorghums.

Many factors, in addition to weather, have affected 1946 crop acreages. The opportunity to get into fields earlier than usual, in March and April, permitted farmers in northern areas to use their labor and machinery to the best advantage. This was fortunate, for when breakdowns occurred in fields, the shortage of repair parts often caused considerable delays. Shortages and high prices of food grains ordinarily obtained from other areas occasioned shifts from cash crops to food grains in deficit areas. Farmers had to weigh the demands upon them to help feed a hungry world against depleted farm stocks, comparative returns from competitive crops and their own needs to preserve livestock balances. Thus they increased spring wheat acreage in answer to the food demands, increased oats acreage because the crop involves less labor in producing food, nearly maintained their corn, barley and sorghum acreages and reduced the size of the Nation's hay acreage, compared with last year. An improvement in the supply of itinerant labor utilized for sugar beets, fruits, and beans, and the local labor required for tobacco, peanuts and truck crops, made acreage increases feasible for those crops which offer high returns per acre. Flaxseed in high-risk areas was replaced by surer food crops. Most of the better lands are being closely utilized, with less bottom lands idle as a result of floods and wet weather than last year.

Growing conditions to July 1 have been favorable for the country as a whole. They have varied from nearly ideal in the Pacific Northwest to severe drought in the Southwest and were unfavorable because of too much rain in several Southeastern States. June weather has tended to bring the situation into better balance. Outside of small local sections, the only area of really poor crop prospects remaining on July 1 is the drought area of New Mexico and Arizona, where irrigation water is becoming exhausted. A large area in northeastern Montana, North Dakota and northeastern South Dakota will need rain to maintain their present fair prospects.

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Spring work was started earlier than usual in most of the country. A generally dry April permitted early preparation of seed beds for row crops. In May, however, wet cool weather slowed progress and freezing weather in a large West North Central area cut down and froze back some spring-sown crops. They ultimately made good recovery, except that stands of grains were thinned and some flax and sugar beets had to be replanted. But losing the advantage of early planting, they were set back to about normal seasonal progress. Many alfalfa fields were frosted severely enough to lose most of the first cutting. Good June weather has brought spring-sown crops generally to a normal or better stage for July 1.

Unfavorable early weather conditions, whether too wet, too dry or too cool, for the most part changed for the better before the situation became too serious. Cool, wet weather in the Northeast, which slowed spring planting, gave way in late June to a warmer, drier period which permitted completion of spring work. Planting of corn and soybeans in the Ohio Valley was delayed by wet fields, but was completed in early June. A dry area in Wisconsin and adjacent sections was well watered by June rains. Timely rains fell in a large Dakota-Minnesota area in mid-June to improve spring grains on the verge of deterioration. More rain fell in this area about July 1. Drier weather has enabled southern farmers to complete planting their corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and sorghums; to clean grassy fields, and to harvest small grains and hay. Rains fell in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles and nearby areas in time to help wheat yields and germination of grain sorghums. Sorghum was planted in fields intended for cotton when it became too late for planting cotton. Conditions continued favorable for harvesting wheat in the Great Plains as far north as Nebraska and for growth of all grains in the West.

Crop prospects for the country as a whole appear brighter than on July 1 of any of the past 7 years, except in 1942. That banner year is closely approximated in all areas this year. In every geographical region, current crop conditions excel the average of the past 7 years. This is true despite relatively poor to fair prospects in parts of North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, the Southwestern drought area and in the earlier waterlogged fields of the South Central and Southeastern States. Aggregate production 24 percent larger than the 1923-32 average is indicated in 1946, 3.6 points higher than in 1945. If attained, this will exceed even the previous high level of 1942. The outlook for grain crops, both food and feed grains is for the largest aggregate production in all history. Contributing to this are the record prospects for corn coming in the same year that wheat and oats are also near maximum production levels. Winter wheat and oats made good early progress and had the advantage of cool weather and moisture at filling time, with little serious handicap from hot winds and pests. Harvest has progressed at about a normal rate, but earlier than usual. The 217 million-bushel wheat crop in Kansas is posing a transportation problem which, however, is likely to be solved before a spring wheat crop of only average size is ready for harvest. Feed-grain supplies, in spite of relatively small carry-over stocks, are likely to be ample for the livestock and poultry to be fed. The number of grain-consuming units on farms January 1, 1947, is expected to be significantly lower than on January 1 of this year; consequently, the prospective feed-grain supply per unit is likely to equal the liberal quantities available since 1940.

An adequate supply of hay, made up of a fairly large crop and a large carry-over, assures a supply per animal unit seldom exceeded, though 6 percent less than a year ago. Some of the crop suffered in quality because of freeze damage, disease, rains at harvest time and overmaturity while awaiting a supply of baleties. Pastures are above average, though not as good as a year ago, and are providing abundant succulent feed, despite heavy grazing which began earlier than usual. This has been an important factor in maintaining record milk production per cow during each of the past four months

Total milk production, however, was lower than in June 1945, because of fewer cows milked. Because of the tight feed situation poultry flocks were culled somewhat mor than usual in June, but not as heavily as in May. Egg production continued at a high level and in spite of a decreased number of layers, the 6-months total in 1946 equalled that of the first 6 months of 1945.

Sugar production in this country, basing the estimate upon indicated production of sugar beets and sugar cane and a normal factory recovery, should approximate 2.2 million tons (raw value equivalent) -- about one-fourth more than in 1945. While no estimate of sirup production is made at this time, average yields from the indicated acreages of sugar cane and sorghum for sirup would result in about 85 percent of the 1945 production. Earlier estimates of the 1946 maple sirup crop were 37 percent above last year's record low outturn.

Prospects for the major deciduous fruits improved slightly during June. Aggregate production for 1946 is now indicated at 13 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. Peach production is at a new high record; cherries, plums and apricots are larger crops than either last year or average, while pears, grapes and prunes are below last year, but above average.

Prospective fruit production is larger than average in South Atlantic and Western States, larger than the short production last year in the North Atlantic States and slightly below average in the North Central area. Prospects for the 1946-47 citrus crop are favorable in all States,-excellent in nearly all Florida citrus areas. Record crops of filberts and California almonds and a near-record crop of walnuts are now in prospect.

Aggregate tonnage of commercial truck crops for the first 3 quarters of the year is indicated to be 7 percent larger than last year and 34 percent above average -- a new record high for this period. The total acreage for winter, spring and summer harvest this year is about 12 percent greater than in 1945 and 16 percent above average. A supply of commercial truck crops for harvest this summer about 14 percent larger than production last summer is indicated by the prospective aggregate tonnage of 20 crops on July 1. This is a new record high for the summer season, exceeding the 1935-44 average by 29 percent. It now appears that during the next 3 months comparatively large supplies of most truck crops will be available, with only lima beans, cabbage, sweetcorn and green peas expected to fall short of both last year and average. Cabbage and sweetcorn supplies, however, are expected to be only slightly below average.

More than 2 million acres have been planted to 11 important processing vegetables in 1946, maintaining the relatively high acreage level established in 1942. The aggregate of 2,061,100 acres planted last year may be exceeded by as much as 5 percent this season. The acreage planted to green peas is the largest acreage on record, while sweetcorn and tomato acreages for this year have been exceeded only once. Previous acreage records of lima beans for canning and freezing and cucumbers for pickles have also been broken. A total production of 492,900 tons of green peas for processing is indicated for 1946 on the basis of July 1 reports, which is slightly less than the 1945 production. A total of 207,900 tons of snap beans for processing is in prospect for this year, or 6 percent less than the 1945 production.

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WHEAT: The indicated production of 1,090,092,000 bushels of all wheat is second only to the record 1945 production of 1,123,143,000 bushels and is the Nation's fourth billion-bushel wheat crop. Winter wheat contributes the major part of the large crop -- 857,163,000 bushels -- with a record production practically assured. Both harvested acreages and yield in the southwest exceeded preharvest expectations.

The relatively low spring-wheat production, estimated at 232,929,000 bushels, reflects the effects of insufficient rains and late freezes in some of the principal spring-wheat producing States. Although durum-wheat acreage is up from last year, yields are expected to return to the level of some of the earlier dry years. Indicated durum production of 26,089,000 bushels is 26 percent below the good crop produced last year and 18 percent below average. Other spring-wheat production of 206,840,000 bushels is down 22 percent from the 265 million bushels produced last year, due primarily to moisture deficiency in the northern Plains States and reduced acreage in some areas of the Pacific northwest. The addition of approximately 57 million bushels, or 5.5 percent to total wheat production since the special mid-June estimate of 1,033 million bushels is attributable mainly to larger harvested acreage and higher yields of winter wheat than were estimated earlier, and improvement due to timely though insufficient rains after mid-June in the spring-wheat belt.

The estimated 65,680,000 acres of all wheat for harvest in 1946 is the third largest in the Nation's wheat history, being about 2 percent larger than the 64,740,000 acres harvested last year and the largest since 1938. The highest on record was 73,700,000 acres in 1919, a year of large plantings and very low abandonment of winter wheat together with the largest spring wheat plantings on record.

Winter wheat for harvest is estimated at 47,277,000 acres, 1.3 percent higher than last year's 46,678,000 acres. The expanded acreage of winter wheat seeded last fall in the Great Plains and Pacific Northwest States where moisture conditions were unusually favorable came through with moderate abandonment and resulted in an increased acreage for harvest in all States of that area except Kansas and New Mexico. In practically all States in the eastern half of the Nation the acreage for harvest is below last year. Wheat gave way to the competition from corn and other feed grains in the North Central and Eastern States. Wet weather at seeding time last fall was responsible for reduced acreage generally throughout the south and east. Owing to the favorable moisture situation in the Pacific Northwest last fall there was a substantial shift from spring to winter wheat, particularly in Washington. Even with the reduction in spring wheat the acreage of all wheat in Washington is the largest on record and indicated production is a fourth larger than the previous record crop of 1944.

The acreage of all spring wheat for harvest is estimated at 18,403,000 acres, 2 percent larger than the 18,062,000 acres harvested last year. A substantial increase in the acreage of durum wheat more than offset a slight reduction in acreage of other spring wheat. The 2,414,000 acres of durum wheat estimated for harvest is 23 percent larger than last year. Ninety percent of this acreage is in North Dakota. Other spring wheat acreage for harvest, estimated at 15,989,000 acres, is barely below last year's 16,092,000 acres. A substantial increase is indicated for Minnesota and South Dakota, but dry weather in North Dakota holds present expectations of acreage for harvest a little under last year in spite of increased plantings. In the Pacific Northwest the increase in spring wheat acreage in Oregon and Idaho is more than offset by decreases in Montana and Washington.

The situation with respect to harvested yields is markedly different as between winter wheat and spring wheat. The winter wheat yield of 18.1 bushels

per harvested acre is half a bushel higher than last year and a little more than 2 bushels above average. The prospective yield of all spring wheat of 12.7 bushels per harvested acre is 4 bushels below last year's relatively high yield, but only 1.2 bushels below average. June weather was very favorable for winter wheat in the Southern Great Plains States. Here the crop matured earlier than usual with harvest completed in some areas. Practically no damage or loss has occurred when harvest has been completed. Harvest yields in the southern Plains area were above earlier expectations. In the fields where wheat headed short, seemingly geared to dry weather, the heads were well filled and test weights are high. This resulted in close harvesting in the driest sections of the southwest where straw was very short. Oklahoma's production is the largest on record.

Excepting for localized Hessian Fly damage in sections of Illinois, Missouri, and eastern Kansas, conditions were favorable in the central and eastern wheat sections. Washington has a record crop of winter wheat, and the good season is shared by the rest of the northwest excepting Montana, which is still quite dry. Rains after mid-June were general in the spring wheat belt, but insufficient in the Dakotas and Montana to make up for the setback given spring wheat by the accumulated moisture deficiency and mid-May freezes. Much of the crop is heading short in those States, but the improvement in moisture conditions after mid-June were of material help.

The indicated winter wheat abandonment of 8.8 percent, is below earlier expectations because of improved conditions and close harvesting, but still above the abandonment last year of 6.9 percent. Spring wheat abandonment is expected to be rather high - 7.1 percent - due to dry weather in the main spring wheat belt. Last year it was 3.2 percent. The abandonment of durum wheat-9.7 percent-is higher than the 6.6 percent expected for other spring wheat due to the concentration of the durum acreage in drier sections of North Dakota.

Production of wheat by classes in 1946, with last year in parenthesis for comparison, is as follows: Hard red winter 555,242,000 (519,421,000), soft red winter 206,215,000 (234,025,000), hard red spring 174,374,000 (232,852,000), durum 26,493,000 (35,731,000) and white wheat 127,768,000 (101,114,000) bushels. Production of hard red winter and white wheat is the highest of record beginning in 1925. Decreases from last year are indicated in production of soft red winter, hard red spring and durum wheat.

WHEAT STOCKS: Spurred by the Government purchase program to secure wheat for relief purposes, and by prospects for another bumper crop this year, stocks of old wheat on farms July 1, 1946 were reduced to 42,703,000 bushels - less than half of reserves on farms a year ago and the smallest since 1937. Farm stocks on July 1 this year represent only 3.8 percent of production in the preceding year compared with 8.3 percent on July 1, 1945, and an average of 10.6 percent. Disappearance from farms of 161 million bushels since April 1 is 12 million bushels greater than the previous record of 149 million bushels in 1945, and compares with average disappearance of about 85 million bushels. By July 1, farm stocks had reached an abnormally low level in a majority of the States. In the eastern deficit-wheat producing States, stocks were about as large as at this time a year ago, but in most other States farmers held much smaller quantities.

In Oklahoma and Texas, where harvest of the new crop was well advanced by July 1, the carryover of old crop wheat was only 1.5 and 1.0 percent respectively of last year's production. Kansas and Nebraska farmers were holding about 2 percent of their production, while in other States of the Great Plains area stocks on July 1 represented from 4½ to 6½ percent of 1945 production. Stocks were very low in the Pacific Northwest.

CORN: The Nation's corn crib will have more corn in it this year than ever before if the all-time high production of 3.3 billion bushels indicated by July 1 prospects materializes. The expected yield per acre of 36.5 bushels on the 91.5 million acres for harvest which is practically the same as last year, would also be an all-time high. Measured by the 1935-44 average, the 1946 acreage for harvest is only a trifle less but the prospective yield per acre is 8.0 bushels more and the production over a fourth larger. Acreage and yield per acre changes from last year fall into simple patterns. A big wedge of States extending from Kansas and Oklahoma northeast to the New England States shows either increased acreage or no change while almost all States outside the "wedge" show decreases. Another broad wedge of States extending from South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas southeast to Virginia and North Carolina shows good to excellent yield prospects. Outside this "wedge" prospective yields show wider variation.

While the season to date cannot be rated as entirely favorable, neither has adverse weather damaged the crop beyond recovery over any wide area. Almost without exception corn looked better on July 1 than at any time earlier in the season. The crop should be able to maintain current prospects because in almost every State there is an increase in hybrids which are better able "to take it" should the going get tough.

In the North Central States the Mississippi River appears to be the dividing line between a uniformly good outlook and one more variable. The States in this group west of the River are enjoying the best season in years. Stands are good, fields are clean, the crop is early and moisture is ample. East of the River conditions are spotted and particularly so in southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio where the crop got off to a slow start because of frequent rain interruptions during the planting season. On July 1, however, corn was on the way toward overcoming that handicap. For the North Central States as a group the present outlook is for the biggest corn crop on record.

In the North Atlantic States corn got a big boost from the warmer and dryer days of late June and a big crop is indicated for this area. The South Atlantic and South Central States also benefitted from warmer and dryer weather in late June but because of reduced acreage in these two regions below average production is expected. Colorado, the principal corn State in the West, has above average yields in prospect. New Mexico is suffering from a severe and prolonged drought. Good prospects prevail in the Pacific Coast States. The Minnesota crop is 3 weeks ahead of usual. In the southern part of the Corn Belt and over much of the East and South there is much variation in stage of growth because of the extended planting season.

The 93 million acres of corn planted in 1946 is slightly under the acreage farmers had planned in March and about equal to that planted for the 1945 crop but 2 percent less than average. Faced by a tight food situation and an expected heavy export demand, encouraged by increased ceiling prices and favored by a planting season which gave ample opportunity to carry out intentions or even exceed them, farmers in the mid-west States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio exceeded intentions by 2, 2 and 3 percent, respectively, to give each of those States the biggest corn acreage since 1937. These gains were made largely at the expense of soybeans and hay.

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Wisconsin planted 5 percent less than last year. In the mid-west States west of the Mississippi River, Iowa planted the same acreage as intended and the same as last year but expects to harvest more because of smaller abandonment. Favored by the best planting season in several years, Missouri exceeded intentions and planted 18 percent more acres than in 1945. Minnesota and Nebraska fell short of intentions and the acreage planted in each State is 7 percent less than last year. States in this area showing declines seeded more small grains this spring and also had less than usual abandonment of winter wheat. For the North Central States as a group the acreage planted this year is 0.7 percent greater than that of 1945 and 7 percent above the average.

In the North Atlantic States farmers are trying to produce more of their own feed supply by planting a 2 percent larger corn acreage than last year and, this gives the area the largest corn acreage since 1935 with the exception of 1944. Hampered by wet weather at planting time farmers in the South Atlantic States planted even less than planned to give the smallest acreage since 1883. Wet weather also hampered planting operations over much of the South Central area but with an extended planting season an acreage slightly more than intended was finally planted. In this group of States only Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma planted a larger acreage than last year. For the region the 1946 acreage is the smallest since 1897. The 6 percent decline in the Western States is a continuation of the downward trend. In Colorado, which grows over half of the corn acreage in this area, the 1946 acreage is the smallest since 1916.

Because of the smaller abandonment, 1.5 percent in prospect at this time, indications are that 91,487,000 acres of corn, a trifle more than last year, will be harvested. Such an acreage would be only slightly less than the 1935-44 average. Abandonment last year was 1.8 percent and the average is 3.2 percent.

Stocks of corn on farms July 1, 1946 are the smallest for this date in the last 9 years. Estimated at 515,341,000 bushels for the country as a whole, stocks are 30 percent less than a year ago and 14 percent less than average. Stocks in the North Central States are only 2/3 as large as last year and 20 percent less than average, although in Ohio and Indiana they are somewhat larger than a year ago and the average. Stocks are larger than last year in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States, but only 55 percent as large as last year in the Western States.

The disappearance of corn from farms since April 1 amounts to 556,649,000 bushels, compared with 586,561,000 bushels in the same period of 1945 and the average of 421,357,000 bushels. Included in this year's April 1 to July 1 disappearance from farms is the 34,000,000 bushels bought by the Government under the 30-cent bonus plan for foreign food relief.

OATS: The near record oats crop of 1,471,026,000 bushels now in prospect compares with the record 1,547,663,000 bushels produced in 1945 and is about 342 million bushels or 30 percent above the 10-year average production of 1,129,441,000 bushels. Prospective yield of 34.2 bushels per acre compares with 37.3 bushels in 1945 and the average of 30.7 bushels. Because of an early and favorable spring season for seeding and the tight feed situation, farmers seeded a larger acreage than in 1945. The estimated 43,012,000 acres for harvest is almost 4 percent above 1945 and has been exceeded in only two years — 1921 and 1925 when 45,539,000 and 44,240,000 acres, respectively, were harvested. The 1946 estimated acreage is about 17 percent above the average of 36,711,000 acres.

Estimated oats production of 491 million bushels in the East North Central States is about 1 percent above the 1945 production of 488 million bushels. The acreage for harvest in this region was increased about 9 percent above 1945, but indicated yield per acre averages 3.5 bushels below the record 1945 yield of 45.6 bushels per acre. All States of the region have prospects for good yields. Drought and May freezes injured the oats crop in the West North Central States. Prospective production in these States of 725 million bushels is 85 million bushel or about 10 percent below the all-time record crop of 810 million bushels in 1945.

Indicated production of 65 million bushels of oats in the North Atlantic States compares with 51 million bushels harvested in 1945. All principal States of this region show a larger crop than in 1945. The largest increase is shown for New York where an early season was favorable for the sowing and growth of a relatively large acreage. The South Atlantic crop estimated at 49 million bushels, is the largest of record even though the acreage for harvest was reduced about 4 percent. Above average yields per acre are indicated in every State of the region with greatest increases in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Production of about 94 million bushels is indicated in the South Central States, about 6 percent below the 1945 crop. The reduction was caused largely by an 8 percent drop in acreage, drought injury in Texas and excessive May rainfall in Louisiana. Above average yields are expected in all other States of the region.

Estimated production of 47 million bushels of oats in the Western States is 4 million bushels below last year. The reduction is a result of a reduction in acreage and slightly lower estimated yield per acre. California and Oregon are the only States with oats crops exceeding 1945.

The all-time record high oats acreage of 46,879,000 acres seeded for 1946 harvest is nearly 4 percent above the 1945 acreage and about 14 percent above the 10-year average of 41,191,000 acres. This is the seventh consecutive year in which the oats acreage shows an increase for the country as a whole. The July estimate is slightly larger than farmers' early spring intentions.

The largest acreage increases occurred in the North Central and North Atlantic States where an early spring season was favorable for sowing the crop. On the other hand in the South Atlantic and South Central States an unfavorable fall season resulted in a reduced acreage for 1946. A slight shift to wheat and barley in Washington, Idaho and Wyoming was a primary cause of a decline of about 2 percent in the Western States.

Factors contributing to the increased acreage in the North Central States, where 76 percent of the total acreage for the Nation is grown, are: a very tight feed situation, an early spring and good weather for sowing, increased use of improved and rust-resistant varieties, and the comparatively light labor requirements for producing oats. The 35,756,000 acres sown in the North Central States is an increase of 6 percent over 1945 plantings. Substantial increases are shown in 8 States of the region with no change in Minnesota. Declines are shown for Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Farm Stocks of Oats on July 1 are the largest on record for this date. They are estimated at 277,973,000 bushels, or 18.0 percent of the 1945 bumper crop. This is 33 percent more than the 209,400,000 bushels on hand on July 1 last year and 56 percent above the 10-year average of 177,771,000 bushels. Disappearance of oats from farms during the past quarter (April 1 to July 1) at 300,595,000 bushels was a record high. In terms of percent of the previous year's production, the July 1 stocks at 18.0 percent compares with 18.1 percent on July 1 last year and the July 1 average of 16.2 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946 — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946, 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY: Barley production now indicated at 230,278,000 bushels is 13 percent below last year's 263,961,000 bushel crop, and 20 percent below average. The prospective yield of 22.9 bushels per acre is about average, but is 3 bushels less than last year, largely because of May freezes this year in the North Central States.

The total acreage seeded to barley for harvest this year is estimated at 11,513,000, nearly one percent greater than last year but 23 percent less than average. The seeded acreage in the North Central group of States as a whole is 40 percent below average, while in North Dakota, the leading barley State, the acreage is 9 percent greater than average. In the western States the seeded acreage is a fourth above average.

The largest acreage ever seeded was the 19,536,000 for the 1942 crop. Since 1942, other crops have offered better income possibilities and more food and feed with about the same amount of labor.

The estimated acreage for harvest as grain this year is 10,061,000 or 1 percent less than last year but a fifth below average. About 13 percent of the seeded acreage will be abandoned or diverted to uses other than for grain which is about the same as for recent years.

Farm stocks of old crop barley on July 1 are estimated to have dwindled to 38,700,000 bushels compared with 45,594,000 bushels on June 1. These reserves are the lowest since July 1, 1938.

RYE: Production of rye in 1946 is estimated at 20,897,000 bushels, 21 percent less than last year's crop of 26,354,000 bushels, and a little less than half of the 10-year average production of 42,356,000 bushels. The decrease in production is due to both the smaller acreage for harvest and lower yields per acre.

Rye acreage for harvest as grain this year is estimated at 1,775,000 acres, a decrease of 10 percent from the 1,981,000 acres in 1945 and about 48 percent from the 10-year average of 3,410,000 acres. Decreases from last year are general in all regions except the Western States where a 5 percent increase is indicated. The acreage of rye for harvest in the North Central States in 1946 is estimated at 1,246,000 acres, 9 percent less than last year and 55 percent less than average; however, Minnesota and North Dakota, major producing States, have a larger acreage for harvest than last year. The rank of States according to acreage places Nebraska first with South Dakota and North Dakota close behind.

Of the total acreage planted to rye for all purposes last fall, 53 percent will not be harvested for grain, compared with 56 percent in 1945, and the 10-year average of 45 percent. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is used for hay, pasture or plowed under as a green manure crop.

The indicated yield of 11.8 bushels per acre compares with 13.3 bushels in 1945 and an average yield of 12.2 bushels. The crop is being harvested under generally favorable weather conditions, but in many fields in the North Central States heads are light and the straw heavy. Freezing weather during May and dry weather during the first three weeks of June adversely affected the development of heads in Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Yield per acre prospects improved from a month earlier in the tier of States just East of the Rocky Mountains, but in most other areas there was little change.

RICE: A rice crop of 69 million bushels is in prospect, slightly smaller than in 1945, but exceeding that of any other year. Though the harvested acreage is expected to set a new high, the prospective yield of 45 bushels per acre is $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels below average and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels below each of the past 2 years. Conditions on July 1 were favorable, but late seedings in the southern area tend to hold down yield prospects.

A record acreage was seeded to rice in 1946. The estimated 1,543,000 planted acres exceeds by 2 percent the previous high acreage of 1945. Compared with last year sharply expanded planted acreage in Arkansas and a 2 percent increase in California more than offset a 3 percent decline in the Louisiana rice acreage. Texas shows no change. Planted acreages in Arkansas and California also exceed the acreage intended in March while those in Louisiana and Texas fell below intentions.

The 1,533,000 acres for harvest also is a new record, 2 percent above that of 1945. Prior to 1941, the harvested acreage never had reached 1,100,000 acres; since 1941, when 1,214,000 acres were harvested, it has never been below 1,450,000 acres. The 1935-44 average is 1,169,000 acres harvested.

Most of the Arkansas acreage was seeded under favorable circumstances. Some acreage, sown late in June, required special watering to bring about germination and emergence and may face frost hazard in the fall. Louisiana growers experienced difficulty in seeding because of excessive rains in May and some reseeding was necessary. Much of the crop in this State will be late. In Texas the eastern portion of the rice area had difficulties similar to those in Louisiana, but conditions in the remainder of the area were favorable at planting time. California fields were seeded under favorable conditions and have been making satisfactory progress.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed in 1946 estimated at 20,149,000 bushels is only 55 percent of last years 36,688,000-bushel crop. Both acreage and expected yields are down sharply in the main flaxseed area. Such a production would be 3¼ million bushels below the 1935-44 average making both production and acreage the lowest since 1939.

The indicated 2,465,000 acres for harvest is only 63 percent of the 3,914,000 acres harvested last year, and is the lowest in seven years. The estimated 2,708,000 acres seeded, based on returns from farmers in early June when seeding operations were practically finished, is only two-thirds of last year's seeded acreage. Moreover it is only a little over three-fourths of the seeded acreage reported as intended in March. In the 4 Northern Plains States, where 88 percent of last year's U. S. acreage was harvested seedings this year are 1¼ million acres less than last year, and nearly 800,000 acres under March intended seedings. The acreage decreased sharply in North Dakota and Montana, where dry weather in April and May prevented seeding some of the intended acreage. Some of the flax acreage damaged by the mid-May freeze was replanted, but not all of the damaged acreage could be replanted because of continued dry weather and, in some cases, scarcity of seed. The acreage seeded to flax is smaller than last year in practically all States. Disappointing flaxseed yields last year in many areas was a factor in this year's smaller plantings. Texas is the only State with a larger acreage.

Lack of rainfall and damage from the May freeze were the main deterrents in the development of the crop in the sections of heaviest flaxseed acreage in the Northern Great Plains States, causing thinning of stands, weediness, and late growth of replanted fields. Mid-June rains were helpful in the dry sections of Minnesota, but there was insufficient rainfall in North Dakota and Montana. The crop is harvested or nearing harvest as far north as Kansas.

The indicated yield of 8.2 bushels per acre is down 1.2 bushels from last year, and is one-tenth of a bushel per acre below average. The indicated abandonment of 9.0 percent is more than double that of last year, and is the highest abandonment since 1938.

FLAX FOR FIBER: The acreage of flax planted for fiber in Oregon this year, estimated at 8,500 acres, is 1,000 acres less than planted in 1945 and 10,500

acres below the wartime peak reached in 1942. Although recent rains have relieved the shortage of soil moisture and improved the outlook, abandonment is expected to be comparatively heavy leaving around 7,300 acres for harvest compared with 8,500 acres last year.

SOYBEANS: The acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes is the lowest since 1941, but still larger than in any pre-war year. Estimated at 11.6 million acres, the 1946 soybean "alone" acreage is 13 percent below the 13.4 million acres planted in 1945 but 17 percent above the 1935-44 average of about 10 million acres.

Planting this season over a large portion of the main soybean area was completed under much more favorable conditions than a year ago. However, in parts of the eastern soybean area there was considerable delay because of wet weather. In Ohio, rains resulted in delayed planting and poor stands in some fields.

Much of the reduction in acreage apparently has been due to the desire of farmers to get back to a more normal crop rotation. This is especially true in the heavy producing areas where soybean acreage was pushed during the war years. Although there is still an acute need for soybeans for crushing some farmers turned more to corn and other spring grains, because of the increased soiling prices and even greater demand. Soybeans have been grown in recent years on some land in most producing States which was not entirely suited to the crop and in these areas reductions have been substantial.

In the North Central States, where more than 80 percent of the "alone" acreage is grown, a decrease of 15 percent from last year is indicated. Of the major soybean States, Iowa shows the sharpest reduction -- 20 percent below 1945. Ohio is next with a drop of 18 percent. Indiana, which had a very good season in 1945, shows a decrease of only 13 percent, while Illinois, by far the heaviest producing State, indicates a decline of 17 percent from last year. Minnesota, which does not follow this downward trend, has an increase of 24 percent over last year. In this State the crop has become increasingly popular, with current acreage 3-fold that of the 10-year average. Other soybean producing areas indicate moderate reductions from last year.

Growers' intentions as of July 1 indicate about 9.4 million acres of soybeans will be harvested for beans this year, about 14 percent below the 10.9 million acres harvested last year -- the all time high "bean" acreage. The North Central States, where about nine-tenths of the acreage for beans is grown show about 8½ million acres this year, a drop of 15 percent below 1945.

The first forecast of 1946 production will be released in the Crop Report on August 9.

Stocks of soybeans on farms July 1 are the smallest in the 4 years of record. Current farm stocks amount to 6,780,000 bushels, or 3.5 percent of the 1945 production. This compares with 7,587,000 bushels on farms a year ago, 10,858,000 on July 1, 1944 and 13,744,000 bushels on July 1, 1943. The low July 1 farm reserves were due primarily to a decreased carryover for seed, a good seeding season allowing earlier seeding and early knowledge of needs for re-seeding, and the strong commercial demand. About seven-eighths of the farm stocks are in the five major soybean producing States -- Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri. Of these, Illinois alone accounts for over 40 percent of the U. S. total. Each of these States, except Illinois, has smaller stocks than a year ago.

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Movement from farms was heavy during the first quarter of the 1945 crop marketing season - October 1, 1945 to January 1, 1946. Farm disappearance the past quarter, April 1 to July 1, 1946 of 23 million bushels was 3 million bushels more than a year ago.

COWPEAS: The 1946 acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes is estimated at 1,405,000 acres, 13 percent below the 1,616,000 acres in 1945 and less than half the 10-year average of about 3 million acres. This marks the fifth successive year in which the cowpea acreage has declined. It is now at the lowest level in 16 years.

South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, the three top-ranking States in the acreage of cowpeas "alone" each expect reductions of about 10 percent from last year. Indications from other major producing States range from no change in acreages to decreases of as much as 25 percent below 1945. Little difficulty was encountered in getting cowpeas planted this year. Thus the decrease in acreage cannot be attributed to this factor. The continued decline in acreage appears to be due primarily to the subsitution of more favored crops, such as lespedeza hay. Farmers have been further discouraged by the scarcity and high price of cowpea seed.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts planted alone in 1946 is estimated at 3,882,000, about 2 percent lower than that of 1945. The only States showing increases were Georgia and Oklahoma where late plantings took over land originally planned for other crops. Rainy weather in April and May was responsible for the shifts in acreage.

The acreage of peanuts interplanted with other crops is indicated at 740,000 compared with 787,000 acres in 1945. This is only about two-thirds of the 1935-44 interplanted acreage.

Estimates of the acreages to be picked and threshed will be published in the August Crop Report along with the first estimate of production. If the usual relationships between the acreages planted alone and the acreages for picking and threshing should be in effect this year, the acreages for picking and threshing would approximate 3,100,000 acres. Such projected acreages, with the 5-year (1940-44) average yields, by States, would result in production well in line with that of the war years.

The revised estimates of 1945 acreage, yield and production of peanuts show relatively small changes from the preliminary estimates published in December, 1945. The total production of 2,062 million pounds produced in 1945 compares with 2,111 million pounds in 1944 and 1,598 million pounds, the 10-year (1935-44) average.

POPCORN: Popcorn acreage for harvest this year is only about half as large as last year. Important reasons for this drastic reduction are the record production in 1945, much of which was of poor quality as a result of early freezes in northern areas, discouraging returns received by some growers for non-contracted corn, and the relatively large carry-over of popcorn still on farms in many areas. In the 12 States for which official estimates are made the acreage planted is estimated at 169,400 acres. While this is a reduction of 51 percent from last year's record acreage of 346,200 acres and 7 percent below the previous record acreage planted in 1944, the 1946 prospective acreage is still 81 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Prospective abandonment of planted acreage is indicated at only 1.9 percent, compared with 8.1 percent last year and 4.2 percent in 1944. If abandonment follows indications, growers in the United States will harvest 166,200 acres of popcorn in 1946. This is only about one-half of the acreage harvested last year but 91 percent larger than average.

Reductions from last year's acreage for harvest are most marked in the early harvesting States of Oklahoma and Texas and in States where the 1945 acreage was greatly increased over the preceding year. In Iowa, acreage for harvest is estimated at 45,000 acres or 49 percent of last year's revised estimate of 92,000 acres. Revised data for Iowa show that 92,000 acres were harvested in 1945 -- 33 percent more than estimated last December, but that yields were 19 percent smaller than earlier estimates. Discouraging returns from low-quality popcorn last year caused many Iowa growers, as well as growers in other producing States, to divert acreage which was in popcorn last year to other crops which give promise of greater income per acre or are more urgently needed for food and feed. Yield and production estimates for the 1946 crop are not scheduled for publication until December.

DRY BEANS: A 1946 dry bean crop of 15 million bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis) in the United States is indicated by July 1 conditions. This is about 2 million bags larger than last year but a million bags below the 10-year average production.

The 1,746,000 acres of dry beans planted this year is 1 percent less than the 1,760,000 acres planted in 1945. This planted acreage is about a third below the record high level reached in 1943 and is the smallest planting since 1932. Acreage for harvest in 1946 is expected to be 1,629,000 acres, 4 percent more than in 1945 when growing and harvest conditions were somewhat unfavorable. The 1935-44 average harvested acreage is 1,879,000 acres. Acreage increases over last year in the Northeastern and Northwestern States nearly offset decreased planting in the Southwestern States and California.

Farmers in the Northeastern producing area increased plantings this year 16 percent over last year. The price outlook at planting time was relatively more favorable this year than last and, also, weather conditions were less hindrance than in 1945. About 694,000 acres were planted in this area in 1946. Prospective production of 5,805,000 bags, nearly the same as the average production, is 45 percent more than the 3,997,000 bags produced in 1945. In New York, planting was delayed to some extent by wet weather. Most of the Michigan acreage was planted under favorable conditions during the second and third week of June.

Plantings in the Northwestern (Great Northern) bean producing area, of 297,000 acres, are nearly 5 percent above the 1945 plantings. Estimated production of 4,228,000 bags this year is 12 percent larger than the 1945 crop. Weather conditions were favorable for planting and the crop has made a good start.

For the Southwestern area - the Pinto States - poor returns for last year's crop together with very dry soil conditions at planting time this year have contributed toward a 17 percent reduction to 468,000 acres. Dry weather, which limited growth in New Mexico and Arizona, together with a reduced acreage for harvest have resulted in a production outlook of 1,924,000 bags, or more than 15 percent below last year and 25 percent below average.

Total lima bean acreage in California this year, of 153,000 acres, is 10 percent below 1945. Other dry bean acreage planted in California this year is estimated at 134,000 acres, nearly 10 percent below plantings last year. Stands are good in California and warm weather has produced favorable growth. The estimated production of limas at 1,912,000 bags and other beans at 1,407,000 bags are each slightly below last year's production. A larger proportion of the total lima beans are baby limas than in 1945.

DRY PEAS: Prospective dry-pea production based on July 1 conditions is 6,322,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis). This is nearly 750,000 bags more than were harvested last year but 4,500,000 bags less than the record crop of 1943. The indicated yield of 1,306 pounds per acre is 178 pounds higher than last year's yield. The crop is developing well in the Pacific Northwest States which produce the bulk of the Nation's crop.

The 1946 planted acreage, while slightly below that of 1945, is substantially above pre-war. Planted acreage has been decreased this year in Oregon and Colorado, but has been maintained or increased in the other western States. The 512,000 acres planted for 1946 is 3 percent less than the 528,000 acres planted in 1945. About 484,000 acres are expected to be harvested, compared with 496,000 acres harvested last season and the 10-year average of 362,000 acres.

MUNG BEANS: The 1946 planted acreage of mung beans, a crop grown primarily in Oklahoma, may be less than two-thirds of that planted in the State last year. The planted acreage this year is estimated at 110,000 acres compared with 169,000 planted last year. Since the crop requires a relatively short time to reach maturity, plantings are usually spread over a period of several weeks or even months. Considerable acreage is often planted after wheat is harvested which means after July 1. If timely rains are received over the wheat belt of the State, the planted acreage may exceed that now expected.

Much of the big crop produced in Oklahoma last year -- over 24 million pounds -- was of only fair quality and growers experienced difficulty in disposin of their production. Early in 1946 considerable quantities were purchased by the Government for emergency use overseas, primarily in Japan. This outlet greatly assisted growers in selling their 1945 crop, but there is no assurance that such a demand would prevail for 1946 production. Because of this and the fact that domestic demand has been more than met in the last year or so, Oklahoma growers plan to reduce drastically their acreage this year. It is somewhat uncertain at this time just how much of the planted acreage will finally be harvested. However, based on acreage losses the past 4 years, and conditions to date, about 75,000 acres may be harvested this year. Estimated yield per acre and production are not scheduled for publication until December 1946. Yields the past 3 years have averaged 200 pounds per harvested acre. With normal weather conditions the remainder of the season, the total production this year could easily be the second largest in the 4 years of record.

TOBACCO: Exceeding 2 billion pounds for the first time, production of all tobaccos is indicated at 2,126 million pounds, far above that of any other year. The production of flue-cured tobacco is expected to account for about 1,274 million pounds, an all-time high record, and compares with the former record of 1,174 pounds produced in 1945.

The acreage of all tobaccos in 1946 is estimated to be almost 8 percent above that of 1945. The most important increases are shown in the flue-cured class where increases are indicated for each type, ranging from 2 percent in type 14 to 13 percent in type 13. Even sharper increases are shown in the fire-cured tobaccos. The estimated total acreage of this class, 83,900 acres is 40 percent higher than last year but below the 10-year average by about 19 percent. While the 1946 acreage of fire-cured tobacco is above any year since 1940 it is only about 1/3 the average acreage of the 1920's.

Burley is the only type of tobacco showing consistent decreases in all important States. The total, 499,000 acres, is 4 percent below 1945 but well above average. Dark air-cured tobacco acreage is little changed from last year.

Acreages of each of the classes of cigar tobacco are being increased. Fillers are 7 percent higher than 1945, binders 16 percent, and wrappers 10 percent.

Blue mold in plant beds was general, and limited the acreage in Georgia and Florida. Excessive rainfall and cool weather during April and May retarded growth and cultivation. However, recent weather has been more favorable.

The production of burley tobacco is indicated at 543 million pounds, about 6 percent below last year's crop and only 8 percent below the all-time high record established in 1944. Some burley has just been set, and accordingly, the

production to be finally obtained will vary with weather conditions throughout the season. Production of Southern Maryland tobacco is indicated at 39.2 million pounds. This compares with 21.6 million pounds produced in 1945 and is the highest quantity ever produced, breaking the record of 38.2 million pounds harvested in 1944.

With yields near average on fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos, production totals of 83.3 million pounds and 44.2 million pounds, respectively, are indicated. If realized, the 1946 production of fired tobacco will be 46 percent above that of 1945 while the quantity of dark air-cured will be 2 percent above last year's production.

Somewhat higher production totals than those of recent years are forecast for cigar tobaccos. Fillers are placed up 13 percent, binders 17 percent and wrappers 7 percent above last year's production.

ALL SORGHUMS: The 15,058,000 acres of sorghums planted for grain, silage, and forage is 4 percent below the acreage planted in 1945, but slightly above intended acreages indicated in March of this year. The 1935-44 average is 16,581,000 acres planted. Acreage abandonment is now estimated at 6.8 percent leaving 14,027,000 acres to be harvested either for grain, hay or silage. The acreage of sorghums for sirup is not included in these estimates.

A moderate decline in acreage is indicated for each of the three major sorghum-producing States. Texas and Oklahoma show reductions of 1 percent each, while Kansas is down 2 percent. These three States have about 84 percent of the 1946 total planted acreage. Acreages planted in Oklahoma and Kansas closely approximate March intended acreages. In Texas, however, the July estimate is more than 700,000 acres above the earlier expectations. This change in farmers' plans is attributed largely to the extended drought in northwest Texas which interfered with seedings of other spring-planted crops and caused large acreages to be diverted to late sorghums as moisture became available. A similar situation existed in that area last year. The Texas crop is in all stages of development. Planting is still in progress in the northwest, while in South Texas harvest of an unusually good crop is underway. Planting in eastern Oklahoma was somewhat delayed by continued spring rains. In other important sorghum States acreages are materially below last year. South Dakota acreage is down 30 percent from a year ago, Nebraska 18, Colorado 15, and New Mexico 25 percent.

The large winter-wheat acreage planted last fall and the relatively small acreage losses during the winter tended to reduce sorghum acreage in most States. The relatively large supply of hay and roughage in much of the Great Plains also contributed to reduction of forage varieties.

HEMP: The wartime boom in hemp for both seed and fiber ended with the 1944 crop. However, a small acreage of both seed and fiber was grown last year -- seed in Kentucky and fiber in Wisconsin. Hemp planted for fiber in 1946 is estimated at only 4,800 acres with 4,700 acres expected to be harvested -- all in Wisconsin. This is about 66 percent of the acreage planted for fiber in 1945 but less than 3 percent of the World War II record high acreage grown in 1943. No estimate of acreage for seed has been made this year since only very small quantities of seed will be required. Last year about 1,200 acres were planted for seed, all grown in the old established hemp-seed area in Kentucky.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGAR BEETS: The 1946 planted acreage of sugar beets is estimated at 930,000 acres, an increase of almost 20 percent over 1945 and 9 percent above the 1935-44 average. This year's increased acreage may be attributed to a combination of factors such as the intensive campaign to increase sugar-beet acreages, a somewhat easier labor situation, and improved equipment. All States producing sugar beets indicated increases in acreage planted over last year except Montana and a few minor States which showed slight declines. The three States having the largest acreage, Colorado, California, and Michigan, showed increases of 7, 51, and 16 percent, respectively, over last year.

About 865,000 acres are expected to be harvested this year compared with 716,000 acres in 1945. Prospective abandonment this year is the lowest percentage since 1941 when only 5 percent of the planted acreage was not harvested. Frost damage in May necessitated considerable replanting in some areas but caused little actual abandonment.

Yields per acre are expected to be above average in most States. The estimated national average of 12.6 tons per acre gives a prospective production total of 10,916,000 tons. This is about 14 percent above the average of 9,568,000 tons. Growing conditions have been generally good throughout the sugar-beet area with satisfactory progress being made in thinning and blocking. In the Lake States, dry conditions in April were followed by ample rainfall during May and June.

Assuming the usual sugar recovery per ton of beets this year, a total of about 1,590,000 tons of refined sugar would be expected from the 1946 sugar-beet crop.

SUGARCANE ACREAGES: The acreage of sugarcane for sirup is estimated at 126,000 acres, 6 percent less than the acreage in 1945 and 5 percent below the 1935-44 average. All States showed slight declines except Florida, Arkansas, and Texas, where the acreage is unchanged from last year. Final utilization of acreages in Louisiana and Florida will be determined by relative prices of sugar and sirup.

The season was excessively wet during April and most of May, resulting in grassy fields and poor cultivation. Generally favorable weather followed, permiting good cultivation.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 298,800 acres, compared with 295,900 acres in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 291,210 acres. All of the indicated increase took place in Florida where the total acreage is estimated at 34,800 acres compared with 31,900 acres last year. Louisiana, which normally accounts for about 90 percent of the Nation's sugarcane acreage, is holding to the 1945 level.

July 1 conditions indicate a prospective production for sugar and seed of 6,658,000 tons compared with 6,767,000 tons last year. In Florida, where the crop is grown under water control, conditions have been about normal this soason. In Louisiana, some of the planted stands are irregular, but good stands are reported for stubble cane. Too much rain and inadequate labor have retarded cultivation somewhat. If weather conditions are normal during the remainder of the season, both Louisiana and Florida should realize satisfactory yields. Clear days during the next several weeks would be particularly beneficial in Louisiana.

SORGO SIRUP ACREAGES: Reported intentions of growers as of July 1 indicated that about 180,000 acres of sorghum will be harvested for sirup in 1946. This represents and increase of 9,000 acres over last year and compares with the 1935-44 average of 211,000 acres. The slight decrease in the South Atlantic States was more than offset by increases in the South Central States and in Missouri. Heavy April and May rains delayed plantings and cultivation but caused little, if any, abandonment. Additional plantings were encouraged by favorable weather in late May and June.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The Nation's apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 106,465,000 bushels -- 56 percent more than the record small 1945 crop of 68,042,000 bushels, but 12 percent less than the 1935-44 average of 120,962,000 bushels. For the east and mid-west combined, the production prospect is nearly 3 times the short 1945 crop but 20 percent below average. In the west, prospective production is two percent below last year but one percent above average. July 1 conditions indicate that 42 percent of the country's commercial apple crop will be produced in the Western States in comparison with 67 percent in 1945 and 37 percent in 1944.

For the North Atlantic States, production is indicated nearly 3½ times the record small 1945 crop but only three-fourths of an average crop. In New England and New York prospects declined during June as the June drop was rather heavy. Scab has been hard to control. Maine expects a near-average crop but prospects in the other New England States are materially below average although much better than the short 1945 crop. The New York crop is about three-fourths of average with considerable variation among prospects for different varieties. Duchess, Wealthy and Rome Beauty are indicated about average crops. Northern Spys are light and Baldwins very light. McIntosh, Delicious and Greening appear somewhat below average. McIntosh are best in the Hudson Valley. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey apples are sizing well and about three-fourths of an average crop is expected in both States. Early apples are now moving and will be in good volume the last half of July.

In the South Atlantic area, Virginia and North Carolina have prospects for above-average crops. Virginia apple conditions are most favorable in Shenandoah, Albemarle, Nelson, Amherst and Bedford counties and in the Roanoke area. Some orchards in Clarke and Frederick counties have excellent crops but as a whole these counties do not have as many apples on the trees as the other counties. Apples are sizing well. Codling moth damage is expected to be small this year. In West Virginia late April freezes caused more dropping than anticipated earlier and the conditions vary greatly both between and within orchards. About four-fifths of an average size-crop is indicated by July 1 conditions. The Delaware and early crop on the eastern shore of Maryland are short but late varieties on the eastern shore and western Maryland have a good sized crop in prospect.

In the mid-west, prospects improved during June and July 1 conditions indicate about twice as large a crop as produced in 1945 and about three-fourths of average. In Ohio spring frosts were very damaging and only about two-fifths of an average crop is expected. Rome and Golden Delicious varieties appear best and Red Delicious the poorest of the late varieties. The Illinois crop is indicated about a third larger than last year and above average. Calhoun county has a large, good quality crop of fall and winter varieties -- the best in several years. Pike county also has a good crop. Grimes, Jonathan, Golden Delicious and Willow Twig have the best set. All varieties are 10 days to two weeks early. In Michigan June was favorable for apples. Production is indicated about 5 times the short 1945 crop but 20 percent below average. Although Wisconsin orchards suffered some frost damage, an above average production is expected. The May 10-13 freezes destroyed practically all the apple blossoms in all areas of Minnesota except the La Crescent area of Houston county where a good crop is expected. Missouri apples made good growth during June and are showing large sizes for this early in the season. About three-fourths of an average crop is expected. Kansas has a good quality crop -- about twice as large as last year. In northwest Arkansas, conditions are "spotted" but an average production is expected. Summer varieties are short and harvest should be completed about mid-July. Jonathan, the leading Arkansas variety, is the most promising and harvest should start about August 1.

In the west, the Washington crop is estimated at 29,904,000 bushels -- 11 percent above 1945 and 9 percent above average. The Wenatchee-Okanogan area has the brightest prospect this year. Yakima Valley -- while better than a year ago -- shows some lack of pollination especially in orchards bordering the lower valleys. In comparison with last year the Jonathan and Rome Beauty crops have made larger increases over last year than Winesap and Delicious. In California, both Gravenstein and late variety apples made satisfactory development during June. Production is indicated about two-thirds the large 1945 crop and 5 percent below average. In Oregon production is indicated about 10 percent above the 1945 harvest. In the Hood River Valley prospects for Newtowns and Spitzenbergs are better than last year but smaller crops of Delicious and Ortleys are indicated. The Idaho crop is estimated nearly a third less than the large 1945 crop. Frost damage, especially in the Twin Falls district, and the heavy production last year were important factors contributing to the nearly 40 percent below average 1946 prospect. The Montana crop, mostly McIntosh, was seriously damaged by frost and is indicated about a fourth of average. In Colorado many frosts were very damaging and the drop is heavy. The crop is short in all areas and the State total is less than two-thirds of average and about one-half of the large 1944 production. Prospects are unusually favorable in New Mexico with production indicated larger than any year since 1934. Utah has a 13 percent below average production prospect following rather extensive spring freeze damage.

PEACHES: The Nation's peach crop, now estimated at 82,838,000 bushels, is a record high, exceeding the previous record production of 81,564,000 bushels harvested in 1945. The 1935-44 average production is 59,938,000 bushels. Compared to last year, slightly lower production in the 10 Southern and in the Central producing States this year is more than offset by increases in Northeastern and Western States. Conditions during June were generally favorable for peaches and July 1 prospects exceed the outlook of a month ago, except in the 10 Southern peach States.

A crop of 24,848,000 bushels is indicated for the 10 Southern States, 2 million bushels below the record 1945 crop but 9 million bushels larger than average. Prospects declined slightly during June because curculio injury is now showing as slightly heavier than earlier expectations and in some areas peaches are not "sizing up."

In Goergia, the season for Hileys was over by July 1 in the southern districts and was past the peak in the central area. Elbertas started to move the latter part of June and will reach volume shipment by the second week of July. Curculio development has been encouraged by weather conditions in some areas. Peaches are moving in moderate volume in South Carolina. Jubilee shipments are about over and Hileys were the principal variety being marketed on July 1. Elbertas, which constitute the bulk of the commercial production, began to move by the first of July from the Ridge section and should be ready in the Spartanburg area about July 10. The North Carolina harvest is in progress -- the Georgia Belles and Hileys being harvested at this time. The Elberta crop will begin moving around mid-July with peak shipments during the first 10 days of August. Harvesting of early varieties is practically over in the Nashville-Highland area of Arkansas and well along in the Crowley Ridge and Clarksville areas. Elberta harvest is underway in the Nashville-Highland area but will not fully get underway before July 20 in the Crowley Ridge and Clarksville area. Early varieties have been in volume in all sections of Texas with good volume of Elbertas expected in the early part of July.

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In the Middle Atlantic States -- Virginia northward - the peach crop made good progress in June and prospects for the area now exceed the estimate of a month ago. In Virginia, crops are somewhat irregular in the northern part but practically all orchards in Albemarle and Nelson counties have large crops. Most growers have thinned but in some orchards there are still too many peaches for best development of size and quality. In Maryland, peaches are sizing nicely. Conditions have been relatively more favorable on the Eastern Shore than in western counties. The New Jersey crop is sizing very well because of ample moisture supplies. General movement to market is expected about mid-July when Golden Jubilees begin to move. In Pennsylvania, peaches are expected to be a good crop in all but a few western and northwestern counties. In some orchards hand thinning will still be necessary even though the drop has been heavy. The New York crop continued to develop well during June with less "drop" than desirable for thinning in many orchards. Prospects are uniformly good on all varieties except for Elbertas in the Finger Lakes section. Most orchardists have been able to follow effective spray programs thus far this season. The crop in West Virginia is sizing nicely and is rather clean. Harvest of early varieties will start in mid-July with heavy movement around mid-August.

In the mid-west, prospects continue below last year except in Missouri and Kansas. For this group of States, improved prospects during June in Michigan and Ohio more than offset the decline indicated in Indiana and Illinois. In Michigan, many growers in the important southwestern area are thinning their peaches. The early varieties set heavier than the Elbertas, which were damaged more by spring frosts. The Illinois crop is spotted due to frost, hail damage and heavy drop. Sizing of fruit is excellent. Harvest of Elbertas in Union-Gallatin counties will begin by the end of July and reach peak harvest by August 10-12. Harvest in the Centralia area will be a few days later. The Kentucky and Tennessee prospects declined during June. The drop has been heavy and heavy showers have reduced the effect of spray programs. Peaches are sizing well however.

For the Western group of States, production is estimated 2.7 million bushels above the 1945 crop. All of the Western States contribute toward this increase except Colorado, Utah and Idaho where prospects are below last year. Colorado crop prospects improved during June but as a result of the May hail and frost damage the crop is a fifth below the 1945 production. Growers in the hail-damaged orchards of the Grand Junction-Palisade section attempted to eliminate damaged fruit during thinning but were not completely successful and some reduction in quality of fruit at harvest is to be expected. Peaches are sizing well in Washington due to favorable June growing conditions. The main peach producing areas in the Wenatchee and Yakima districts are showing a good set, and indicated production is record high.

In California, June conditions were favorable for development of peaches and July 1 prospects are slightly higher than a month ago. It has been difficult to thin the crop adequately this season and this may limit sizes. The indicated California crop of Clingstones at 21,293,000 bushels is the largest since 1930. The Freestone crop, estimated at 12,709,000 bushels, has been exceeded only by the 1944 crop. The total crop in California of 34,002,000 bushels compares with 30,836,000 bushels last season and the average of 24,648,000 bushels.

PEARS: Production prospects improved slightly during June in most important producing sections. The total pear crop is now estimated at 33,087,000 bushels -- 1 1/2 percent above the June 1 estimate, 3 percent below the record 1945 crop of 34,011,000 bushels and 14 percent above 1935-44 average. In the North Atlantic States, production is estimated at 1,033,000 bushels which is sharply

above the extremely short crop last year of 481,000 bushels, but only about 60 percent of the average of 1,712,000 bushels. Pears in the North Central States at 2,190,000 bushels also are sharply above the 1945 total of 1,480,000 bushels but only 77 percent of the average of 2,841,000 bushels. Production is indicated to be above average in most of the States in the South Atlantic and South Central regions. The three Pacific Coast States have a total indicated crop of 25,482,000 bushels which is 7 percent less than last year's record crop but 24 percent above average. These three States have 77 percent of the 1946 pear crop.

California pear production is indicated at 11,000,000 bushels compared with 14,209,000 bushels in 1945 and an average of 10,017,000. There is considerable variation among the Bartlett areas with the lightest crop in the Sacramento River district. Bartlett production is estimated at 9,542,000 bushels -- 22 percent less than last year but 8 percent above average. "Other pears" are placed at 1,458,000 boxes -- 24 percent less than 1945 but 20 percent above average.

Washington Bartletts are estimated at 6,750,000 bushels -- 16 percent above last year and 43 percent above average. Other pears also have excellent prospects and production is estimated at 2,288,000 bushels -- 16 percent above last year and 22 percent above average.

In Oregon, Bartlett pears are placed at 2,132,000 bushels -- 5 percent less then the record 1945 crop but 32 percent above average. The Bartlett crop in the Rouge River Valley is spotted and production will be considerably less than last year. This decrease is largely offset, however, by a record large crop in the Hood River Valley. Bartlett prospects are favorable in the Willamette Valley and in Douglas County. The total for Oregon "other" pears at 3,312,000 bushels is indicated to be a new record compared with the previous record last year of 3,189,000 and the average of 2,275,000 bushels. Bosc production is indicated to be somewhat under the large crop last year, but this decline is expected to be offset by a larger crop of Anjous. Winter Nelis will be about the same as last year but Comice will probably be somewhat smaller.

GRAPES: Total U. S. grape production is estimated at 2,713,150 tons -- 3 percent smaller than the large crop of last season, but 6 percent above the 1935-44 average.

In California, which usually produces about nine-tenths of the U. S. crop, total production is indicated to be 2,504,000 tons -- 6 percent below the 1945 crop, but 7 percent above average. By varieties, the wine crop is estimated at 575,000 tons, compared with 619,000 tons last season; table 529,000 tons compared with 512,000 tons in 1945; and raisin 1,400,000 tons, compared with 1,532,000 tons in 1945. Growing conditions during June were favorable for the development of California grapes. Vineyards are in excellent condition, foliage is generally good, and summer water supplies for irrigated areas appear to be adequate. In the San Joaquin Valley, Muscat grapes were injured somewhat by high temperatures on June 18 and 19, but total tonnage for California was not reduced materially. Thompson Seedless grapes show good bunch and berry development in the important producing areas, although they are reported to have a lighter set than last season.

In Washington, a record crop of 20,600 tons is indicated. This is 1,200 tons above the 1945 production and nearly twice the average. Prospects are generally favorable for both Concord and European varieties in all producing areas of the State. Prospects in the important eastern producing States

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan indicate production more than double last year's small crops. In New York, vineyards are well cared for and both foliage and berries are in very good condition. Pennsylvania grapes in the Erie belt came into bloom very slowly as a result of cool wet weather. Considerable wind damage occurred during June to new shoots and wood; however, the bloom was heavy and a heavy crop is in prospect. Ohio grapes prospects are favorable in all commercial areas. In Michigan, the condition of the crop is varied and considerably below average, particularly in Van Buren county. Arkansas grape production is indicated to be double the 1945 crop and above average. Moisture supply has been ample and clusters are showing good development.

CHERRIES: The total cherry crop in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 188,970 tons compared with 148,190 in 1945 and 159,597 the 10-year average. Sweet varieties total 98,970 tons this year, 101,790 last year and the 1938-44 average is 80,971 tons. Sour cherry production of 90,000 tons is nearly double the record small 1945 crop of 46,400 tons. Sour cherry production averaged 87,486 tons in the 1938-44 period.

SWEET CHERRIES: Prospects improved during June, especially in the important West Coast States of Washington and Oregon. The Oregon crop of 36,600 tons is a record large one and Washington production of 30,400 tons has been exceeded only by the 1945 crop of 31,800 tons. The western Oregon crop is very large. Late June rains which were favorable for sizing caused some cracking but losses from this cause are not expected to be heavy. A shortage of barrels for brining is making it difficult for some growers to find an outlet for their crop. In the Hood River Valley the crop is not as large as last year and there has been damage from cracking. The Dalles production is indicated larger than last month and not much under last year. Late June rains cracked part of the crop with the damage heaviest on Lamberts. In Washington, bulk of the Bings had been harvested except in higher elevations before late June rains caused splitting. Losses were heaviest on Lamberts. The California crop of 30,000 tons consists of 13,000 tons Royal Anns and 17,000 shipping varieties. The Idaho crop -- the second largest crop on record -- was harvested under favorable conditions. The Utah crop is generally of high quality and slightly larger than average.

In the East, sweet cherry prospects improved in June. Production is indicated above average in Michigan but below average in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

SOUR CHERRIES: The New York sour cherry crop continues to develop irregularly as a result of fruit setting over a long period. As ripening will be uneven, picking will be delayed although this will increase the risk of brown rot damage. Another short crop is in prospect in Pennsylvania. The drop has been very heavy in Adams county and brown rot has set in as a result of continued wet weather. The Ohio crop has sized unusually well during the latter half of June. Picking of Richmonds was practically completed by July 1 and harvest of Montmorencios was expected to get underway the first week of July. In Michigan, prospects improved during the latter part of June and a crop nearly 85 percent above average is now expected. Wisconsin prospects point to a large crop, nearly twice as large as harvested last year and half again as large as average. There is a good set of fruit and moisture supplies are ample to produce a better than usual size. Harvest of Early Richmonds will start about July 20 and the harvest of Montmorencios will be mainly in August.

The Montana crop, which is grown in Ravalli county is almost a failure as a result of the low temperatures of early June. Harvest in Idaho was just

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starting July 1. Growing conditions during June were favorable. The Colorado crop in the Longmont-Loveland area was severely damaged by May freezing weather which caused a very heavy June drop. In Utah, harvest was in full swing on July 1 with the crop turning out larger than earlier expected although short of the 1945 crop. In Washington and Oregon favorable June weather helped sizing. Sour cherries in these two States were not sufficiently mature to be damaged by the late June rains.

CITRUS: Large crops of citrus for the 1946-47 season are indicated by July 1 reported condition. Growing conditions have been favorable in most citrus areas and bearing surface continues to increase. United States orange condition on July 1 was reported at 80 percent compared with 69 percent a year earlier and 74 percent the 10-year (1935-44) average. Grapefruit averaged 67 percent -- 2 points higher than a year ago and 5 points above average.

Florida conditions during June continued ideal for the development of the new citrus crops. Rainfall was sufficient. Prospects are bright for larger crops of oranges and seedless grapefruit than in 1945-46 but production of seeded grapefruit will probably be less than the crop just harvested.

Louisiana oranges have had ample rain, fruit is exceptionally large for the first of July and although rain has interferred with spraying, pests are fairly well under control.

Texas citrus orchards are starting the hot summer period in good condition. Rainfall was plentiful during June in most citrus areas, trees are in healthy condition and fruit is well sized. The June drop was very light.

Conditions in Arizona are very spotted but as a whole are better than average for both oranges and grapefruit.

Condition of California Navel oranges was reported at 80 percent on July 1 compared with 83 percent on July 1 last year and an average of 76 percent. Valencias were 81 percent this year, 76 percent last year, and 77 percent average. California grapefruit were 79 percent this year, 83 percent last year, and 75 percent average. Lemons were reported at 77 percent, 80 percent last year and 74 percent average.

Harvest of the 1945-46 United States citrus crop is almost complete except for California Valencia oranges, lemons and summer grapefruit. The total 1945-46 orange production is now estimated at 100.95 million boxes -- 8 percent less than the 1944-45 crop of 109.21 million boxes. Florida tangerines turned out 4.35 million boxes compared with 4 million in 1944-45. Total grapefruit production is placed at 63.3 million boxes -- 21 percent more than the previous season. California lemons are now estimated at 15.2 million boxes which is considerably more than indicated earlier in the season. The 1944-45 crop amounted to 12.55 million boxes. California Valencia oranges from the 1945 bloom are estimated at 26.9 million boxes. About one-third of this crop had been utilized prior to July 1, and movement will continue into the fall months. Production in 1944-45 was a record of 38.4 million boxes.

Processing of oranges from the 1945-46 U.S. crop is indicated to be about 26 percent of total production compared with about 22 percent in 1944-45.

The California summer grapefruit crop is 2.2 million boxes -- slightly less than the crop last year of 2.3 million boxes.

Grapefruit processed from the 1945-46 United States crop will amount to about 55 percent of total production compared with about 51 percent processed from the 1944-45 crop.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is estimated at 100,200 tons, compared with 73,200 tons in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 74,200 tons. In California, plums continued to show good development during June and indications point to a record crop of 95,000 tons -- 34 percent larger than the 1945 production, and 37 percent above average. Production in Michigan is estimated at 5,200 tons -- slightly more than average but nearly 2½ times the record-small crop of last season.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 200,000 tons in comparison with 226,000 in 1945 and the average of 203,800. The crop made satisfactory development during June. No heavy shedding has occurred in the Bay or Coast county localities, and shedding has been irregular in interior valleys.

The 1946 crop of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at 146,500 tons (fresh basis) compared with 146,000 tons in 1945, and the average of 136,950 tons. In eastern Oregon, production is not expected to reach the record crop of last season but the crop in prospect is again considerably above average, particularly in the Milton-Freewater district. Growing conditions during June were favorable for development of the crop. Water for summer irrigatio is ample. In western Oregon, conditions are again varied this season but in general more favorable than last year. In the main producing counties of the Willamette Valley, prospects are more favorable than a year ago except in Polk and Lane counties. Douglas county in southern Oregon has a larger crop of French or Petite prunes in prospect than last year but the Italian crop is smaller. Washington prune prospects improved during June, particularly so in the western part of the State, where the crop is grown mostly for processing and the set of fruit was heavier than indicated on June 1. In eastern Washington, prunes set fairly heavy in many orchards and are sizing well. A few orchards have a varied fruit set because of poor pollination. Idaho prunes are of good size for this time of the season. Indications are that the drop was not as heavy as expected a month ago. Production is estimated about two-thirds as large as last season.

APRICOTS: California apricot production is estimated at 298,000 tons - unchanged from June 1. Production was 159,000 tons in 1945 and 216,200 tons for the 1935-44 average. In some localities, apricots are reaching maturity somewhat later than expected earlier in the season. On July 1, harvest for drying was abou at a peak in the southern San Joaquin Valley where average sizes are running small In Washington, a record crop of 27,100 tons is in prospect this season, compared with 23,700 tons in 1945 and 25,000 tons in 1944. The set of fruit was heavy, requiring considerable thinning in most orchards. Apricots generally sized well during June, but in some orchards where thinning could not be accomplished because of labor shortages, the fruit is expected to run small. Some early apricots were ready for harvest on July 1, but the main harvest will not be in full swing until about July 15. About 60 percent of the shipments to market are expected to come from Wenatchee, the remaining 40 percent from Yakima Valley. Utah apricot prospects improved somewhat during June but vary throughout the State. Estimated production is now indicated to be 6,000 tons, compared with 10,900 tons last season, and the 10-year average of 4,345 tons. Damage reported includes a May freeze in Utah county, where a very short crop is in prospect, hail in Box Elder county, and some wind damage in Davis county. In contrast, harvest was under way by July 1 in Washington county where some orchards are carrying too heavy a crop for good sizes.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: California walnut production is estimated at 62,000 tons, the same as last year's production, and compares with the 10-year average of 55,420 tons. California walnuts made good development during June. The crop is heavier than last season in some of the southern counties, but lighter upstate. There has been very little blight damage to date. In Oregon, June 1 condition points to a record crop of 8,100 tons, compared with 6,900 tons in 1945, and the average of 4,680 tons.

California almond production is estimated at 35,100 tons -- the largest of record, compared with the previous record of 23,800 tons in 1945 and the average of 14,710 tons. There was very little frost damage and growing conditions to date have been very favorable for the development of the crop.

Estimated production of Oregon filberts, at 7,200 tons also is the largest of record. Production in 1945 was 4,500 tons. The average is 3,354 tons. Barcelona trees are carrying a relatively heavier crop than the Brix variety in comparison with last season. In Washington, filbert production is estimated at 1,080 tons -- also a record crop, compared with 800 tons in 1945.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California figs have made good development to date. Harvest of the first crop of Black Missions is underway with tonnage indicated to be lighter than last year. The second crop has a good set. Prospects point to a light crop of Adriatics and a good crop of Kadotas. Calimyrna trees are carrying a heavy fruit set. Condition of California olives shows about the usual decline from June 1. It is still too early for reliable indications relative to prospective production as fruit is still shedding.

PECANS: Prospects continue favorable for a fairly good pecan crop in most of the main producing areas, but no reliable indication of the actual quantity that will be produced is yet available. In North Carolina, trees developed a good bloom and prospects are favorable. Trees and orchards, however, have not had good care in recent years and large crops are not anticipated. In Texas, casebearer damage has been rather extensive and the "drop" has been general. Practically all areas in that State have ample moisture, with many sections reporting too much. Present prospects point to only a fair crop of Texas pecans. Good crops are in prospect in other pecan-producing States.

CRANBERRIES: Weather conditions during June were generally favorable for the development of cranberries. However, in New Jersey rainfall during the blossom period and while fruit was forming was excessive and a large crop is not in prospect. About an average crop is in prospect in Massachusetts.

POTATOES: The July 1 prospective potato crop is 431,672,000 bushels. This is 1.5 percent larger than the 425,131,000 bushels harvested in 1945 and is exceeded only by the 464,999,000 bushel crop harvested in 1943. Average production for the 1935-44 period was 372,756,000 bushels. The acreage planted this year is placed at 2,785,900 acres which is 2 percent more than the 2,738,300 acres indicated in March by growers' intentions-to-plant reports. The percentage of abandonment is indicated at about the same as in recent years, with the acreage for harvest at 2,725,600 acres. This acreage is 3.5 percent below the 1945 harvested acreage and 8 percent below average. The indicated yield of 158.4 bushels per acre is a record high, exceeding the previous high yield that was realized in 1945 by 7.8 bushels. Growing conditions to date have been favorable throughout practically all potato producing areas.

Production in the 18 surplus late States is placed at 285,238,000 bushels. This quantity is only 4 percent below the 1945 production despite an indicated reduction of 7 percent in the acreage for harvest.

A record-high acreage has been planted in Maine and the condition of the crop in Aroostook County is very good, even though some growers delayed planting awaiting the arrival of fertilizer. The rate of fertilizer application per acre is believed to equal the high rate applied in recent years. Potato growers on Long Island have experienced a favorable season to date. However, in upstate New York, rains delayed planting and extended this operation over a longer period than usual. Planting of the late crop was delayed in Pennsylvania, but early planted potatoes are in very good condition.

Acreage for harvest in each of the 5 central surplus States (Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota) is about 10 percent less than the 1945 acreage. Prospective yields for these States are considerably above average but yields indicated for Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota are somewhat lower than the 1945 yields. In the northern part of the Red River Valley, the moisture supply is low and rain will be needed during the remainder of the growing season.

Compared with last year, a reduction of 7 percent is indicated in the potato acreage in the 10 western surplus late States. Yield prospects in each of these States are generally very favorable. However, in Nebraska there is a wide variation in the development of potatoes as some fields were killed or damaged by May freezes. The early crop in northern Colorado is making good progress and potatoes in the San Luis Valley are in fair condition. Soil and weather conditions in Idaho have been unusually favorable and stands are excellent. There is a very good crop of Bliss and Long Whites in the southwestern part of Idaho.

In Utah and Nevada, potatoes are making good growth. There is an increased acreage in Washington with the biggest rise in the Moses Lake district of Grant County. Digging began in this district the last week in June and peak shipments are expected the last week in July. In Oregon, condition of irrigated and non-irrigated potatoes is uniformly good. A good crop of early potatoes is in prospect in Malheur County.

In the New England States, outside of Maine, growers have planted about the same acreage that was planted last year. In these States, condition of the crop is good and prospective yields for each State exceed the 1945 and average yields. Acreage for harvest in the 5 central States of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa is slightly lower than the 1945 acreage but only about two-thirds of average. July 1 condition indicates a yield for this group of States about in line with 1945 but above average. In Arizona, there is a small increase in acreage and good yields are being harvested from the early crop which comprises the bulk of the acreage.

Acreage for harvest in the intermediate potato States is about equal to the 1945 acreage but somewhat lower than average. Yield prospects are quite favorable. Harvest of an excellent commercial early crop nears completion in Kansas and Missouri and is active in Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia. Harvest of the New Jersey crop is getting started.

Potato acreages were increased in most of the early potato States. Yields in the commercial early areas of most of these States have been good. However, commercial early yields in Louisiana were unusually low as the crop was hit hard by excessive rains at harvest time. The early crop in California is more than one-third larger than the previous record-high crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.

SWEETPOTATOES: July 1 conditions indicate a sweetpotato crop of 65,326,000 bushels, compared with 66,836,000 bushels in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 66,422,000 bushels. The planted acreage this year (719,200), with abandonment at about the usual level, would result in an acreage for harvest of 714,100. This acreage is slightly higher than the 709,150 harvested in 1945 but 8 percent below average. The prospective yield per harvested acre of 91.5 bushels is 2.8 bushels below the 1945 yield but 6.1 bushels above average.

Acreage for harvest in Louisiana is a record-high, with 19 percent of the National acreage in this State, compared with only 13 percent during 1935-44 period. In addition to Louisiana, acreages for harvest in Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and California exceed 1945 acreages. These increases are almost offset by reduced acreages in Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi.

The crop was planted under favorable conditions this year with soil moisture adequate, but not excessive, in most areas. Growing conditions have been mostly favorable, and average or above-average yields are in prospect for all States except New Jersey and Florida. In New Jersey, vine growth was retarded by cool weather immediately following setting in fields but recent warm weather has stimulated growth. Excessive rains, which prevented cultivation, have caused some grassy fields in Virginia and Texas. Rainy weather delayed setting plants in Louisiana and harvest in volume will probably be later than last year. Carlot shipments were reported from Florida on July 1 and since that date a few cars have moved from Alabama. Most of the Baldwin County, Alabama, crop should move during July with possibly a few cars moving in early August. In Mississippi, sweetpotatoes from the earlier planted acreages in the Southern Coastal counties are appearing on local markets.

HOPS: Prospective hop production, based on July 1 conditions, is placed at 58,387,000 pounds, 4 percent above last year's record crop of 56,128,000 pounds. The current estimate exceeds the (1935-44) average of 39,631,000 pounds by 47 percent. This year's acreage, amounting to 41,000 acres in the three Pacific States, exceeds the acreage harvested in 1945 by less than one percent, but it is 21 percent above average. Favorable growing conditions account for unusually high prospective yields in all three States.

Estimated production in Washington amounts to 22,372,000 pounds. If realized, this will set a new record for the State and will exceed the previous record, set in 1945, by 5 percent. Growing conditions have been ideal thus far.

Oregon's crop forecast, at 21,000,000 pounds, exceeds last year's production of 20,398,000 pounds by three percent and is 19 percent above average. While hops have made very good growth to date, there is a serious threat of damage from mildew and aphis with local supplies of nicotine poison very short. The blossoming period is still ahead and it is somewhat early to predict yields.

Prospective production in California is estimated at 15,015,000 pounds, 4 percent above last year's production of 14,378,000 pounds and 44 percent above the 10-year average. The crop is developing satisfactorily to date with no mildew reported. There are few red spiders or aphis. The bright clear weather has been favorable and condition of vines is good.

HAY: A total hay crop of 94 million tons will probably be made from the 73 million acres being harvested this year. A crop of this size plus the carryover of 16 1/2 million tons of old hay on May 1 would provide a total supply of nearly 111 million tons - roughly equivalent to 1 1/3 tons per hay

consuming animal unit. This supply per unit of livestock is only 1/10 of a ton lower than in 1945 and nearly 1/10 of a ton more than in 1944 and the 1935-44 average.

The total 1946 probable hay crop is the smallest since 1941 and 10 1/2 million tons less than the large 1945 crop. Nearly one-third of the total is expected to be alfalfa and another third clover-timothy. Wild hay - the third kind in production rank - is less than one-eighth of the total.

This year's crop of nearly 30 million tons of alfalfa hay is about the same size as the 10-year average but 4 million tons less than was harvested in 1945. Production of alfalfa hay is near or below average in most of the Northwestern and North Central States where acreage has been decreased this year. Probable production of clover-timothy hay also is less than a year ago, the present estimate being less than 31 million tons. More than 32 million tons were harvested in 1945 but the 10-year average is only 25 1/2 million tons. If 11 million tons of wild hay are put up, this year's crop would be about 2 million tons less than that of 1945 but about the same as the 10-year average.

In most of the States east of the Mississippi, except Michigan and Wisconsin, plus the South Central States that lie west of the Mississippi, hay yields per acre are expected to equal or exceed average. Many localities in this area suffered loss in quality of hay from excessive rainfall during harvest of first and second cuttings of alfalfa and first cuttings of clover and timothy but actual loss in tonnage was small. First cuttings of clover in southern Illinois and adjacent areas were shortened by anthracnose infection brought on by the cool wet May weather but warm temperatures since have cleared up the situation. The shortage of bale ties has hindered harvest materially, especially in States where pick-up balers are being used extensively.

From Michigan, westward across the upper plains States to the Rockies, yield prospects are below average due to freezing temperatures in May and subnormal spring rainfall. In Washington and Oregon first cuttings of tame hay were better than average in tonnage but quality was hurt severely by rains at curing time.

The total hay acreage for harvest this year is a little larger than the 1935-44 average but nearly a million acres less than were harvested in 1945. This year's acreage includes about 14 million acres each of alfalfa and wild hay, 23 million acres clover-timothy, with the remaining 22 million acres made up of lespedeza hay, peanut vines to be saved for hay, soybean hay, and various other kinds of tame hay. It is significant that the acreage of alfalfa hay has decreased 816,000 acres since last year while the acreage of clover-timothy hay - the only major kind to increase - is 1,160,000 acres larger than in 1945 and that these opposite changes are largely accounted for by a switch between the two kinds in the North Central States.

PASTURES: At 85 percent of normal, July 1 farm pasture condition for the United States was 3 points above average for this date, unchanged from a month ago, but 4 points below the excellent condition prevailing a year ago. Good growing conditions maintained pastures well during June, but the soil moisture situation is more spotted than a year earlier. Precipitation for the month of June was generally below normal in the western half of the United States except for Washington, northeastern Wyoming and western South Dakota. In the eastern half of the country, June rainfall exceeded normal except for the New England States, and for a belt from Missouri and Arkansas eastward to the Atlantic Coast.

In most of the eastern half of the country, pastures were in good to excellent condition and were being grazed heavily as supplemental feeds have not been plentiful. In Minnesota and Wisconsin June rains offset early season

dryness and cool weather to greatly improve pasture conditions. However July 1 pasture conditions were only fair in southern Wisconsin, in spotted areas of the lower Mississippi valley, and in much of South Carolina, central Georgia, and southern Alabama. Florida and the South Atlantic Coastal country are the only areas having substantially better pasture conditions than a year ago at this time. The overall pasture situation for the eastern half of the United States this July 1 was quite similar to that of a year ago. (See page 6)

In large sections of western United States, pasture and range conditions on July 1 were much poorer than a year ago. In a southwestern area embracing Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas and Oklahoma, parts of Colorado, and Utah, pastures and ranges on July 1 were very dry and conditions varied from poor on the fringe of this area to extreme drought in eastern and central New Mexico. Pasture conditions in that State at 41 percent normal was the third lowest July 1 figure ever reported Irrigated pastures in this southwestern area were still holding up well but good rains are needed very soon to replenish water reservoirs and stock water supplies. In western Texas, the southern and central high plains counties have been very dry but rains received the last few days of June and first few days of July have helped ranges somewhat in these areas, and in the Oklahoma Panhandle.

In northeastern Montana and nearly all of North Dakota, July 1 pastures showed the effects of light rainfall in June, with the northcentral part of North Dakota being hardest hit. However beneficial rains the last few days of June may greatly revive growth of grass in that State. Pastures were only fair in the eastern parts of South Dakota and Nebraska, and in central Kansas. Pastures were fair to poor in most of California. Pastures and ranges in the Pacific Northwest were generally in good to excellent condition.

MILK PRODUCTION: The 12.7 billion pounds of milk produced on farms in June was 2 percent less than June 1945, but higher than for any other month in the 23 years of record. Production per cow was at an all-time high, reaching its seasonal peak in early June. However, fewer milk cows on farms resulted in total milk production smaller than last year. The 2 percent lower production in June compared with last year was more of a decline than the 1 percent in May, but was about in line with earlier months this year. June milk production on a per capita basis, averaged 3.01 pounds per day, appreciably lower than in 1942, 1943, and 1945, about the same as in 1941 and 1944, and higher than in earlier years.

Milk produced in the first half of 1946 totaled 62.2 billion pounds, 1.3 billion less than in the same period of 1945. During the late summer of 1945 production held up unusually well in response to excellent pastures prevailing at that time. Although this year's pasture prospects in major dairy areas also look good as the result of June rains, it seems likely that milk production will continue below last year's level during the next several months.

June milk production was below last year in 14 of the 18 States for which monthly milk production estimates are being made. Only in Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia and North Carolina was production above last year. Sharpest decreases were registered in Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Idaho, and Washington in all of which production was 5 percent or more below June 1945.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production On Farms, Selected States 1/

State	June average 1935-44	June 1945	May 1946	June 1946	State	June average 1935-44	June 1945	May 1946	June 1946
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N. J.	86	97	99	96	Va.	145	178	172	183
Pa.	458	510	511	502	N. C.	124	143	145	145
Ind.	327	381	370	364	Okla.	272	288	296	274
Ill.	533	603	600	563	Mont.	82	81	72	76
Mich.	520	606	589	594	Idaho	127	145	140	135
Wis.	1,513	1,791	1,808	1,822	Utah	57	71	71	69
Iowa	722	755	741	720	Wash.	217	239	239	226
Mo.	371	452	468	458	Oreg.	156	157	155	154
N. Dak.	273	259	230	252	Other States	5,362	5,907	5,265	5,768
Kans.	321	326	330	295	U.S.	11,666	12,989	12,301	12,696

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents on July 1 was record high for the date, 3 percent above the 1935-44 average and 1 percent higher than last year. In the more important dairy regions, production per cow ranged from 6 to 9 percent above average. In the South, production per cow was well above both average and last year's July 1 level, continuing the trend evident in recent months. However, in the North Atlantic and East North Central groups of States, production per cow was below July 1 last year, and in the West North Central and Western regions only 1 percent above.

On July 1 the percentage of milk cows being milked reached its seasonal high point at a level above the past 2 years, but below average and other recent years. In herds kept by crop correspondents 75.9 percent of the milk cows were reported in production on July 1, compared with 75.3 on June 1, and 75.2 on July 1 last year. In the North Atlantic and East North Central States, the percentage milked was well below average, and as low as or lower than any other July 1 in a dozen years. In the West North Central and South Central regions it was above 1944 and 1945, but well below average. In the West the percentage milked was above average for the date, and in the South Atlantic region it was the highest since 1927.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,012,000,000 eggs in June. This output was 6 percent less than in June last year, but 18 percent above the 1935-44 average. June production was below that of last year in all parts of the country, from 2 percent below in the South Atlantic to 10 percent below in the South Central States. Aggregate egg production for the first half of this year was 33,813,000,000 eggs -- the same as for the first half of 1945 and 29 percent above average.

Rate of egg production per layer in June was 15.4 eggs compared with 15.6 a year ago and the average of 14.8. The rate of lay was below that of last year in all regions of the country except the West, where it was 1 percent above the rate of a year ago. The rate of lay during the first half of this year was 89.4 eggs per layer, compared with 88.2 eggs last year and the average of 80.5 eggs.

About 325,276,000 layers were on farms during June -- 4 percent less than in June last year, but 13 percent above average. Numbers of layers were down from last year in all parts of the country. Seasonal decrease in layers from June 1 to July 1 was about 6.6 percent compared with the average of 6.3 percent and 5.9 percent last year. Seasonal decreases were greater than last year in the North Atlantic, North Central and South Central States, but less in the South Atlantic and Western States. Culling of layers from flocks during June was considerably less than it was during May, although it is still above average.

With the lightest June hatch in years -- about a fifth of the heavy hatch in June last year -- considerably fewer chicks were added to farm flocks in June this year than last. There were 560,443,000 young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1 -- 15 percent less than a year ago, but 1 percent above the 10-year average. The number of young chickens on farms decreased 3 percent from June 1 to July 1 this year, compared with an increase of 6 percent last year and an average increase of 3 percent. Sales and death loss of young chickens in June this year more than offset additions of chicks to the flock.

Young chicken holdings on July 1 were less than a year ago in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 28 percent in the North Atlantic, 18 percent in the East North Central, 15 percent in the West, 14 percent in the

South Central, 10 percent in the West North Central and 7 percent in the South Atlantic States. Judged from the July 1 holdings of young chickens, the 1946 chicken crop will be about 15 percent smaller than the crop of 1945.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JULY 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1935-44	63,104	121,445	168,517	55,675	105,434	42,634	556,809
1945	77,368	142,674	218,329	60,570	115,446	41,640	656,027
1946	55,716	117,525	196,426	56,238	99,065	35,473	560,443

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 33.5 cents per dozen, compared with 35.8 cents a year ago and 21.9 cents for the 10-year average. Egg prices increased 0.7 cents during the month ending June 15, compared with an increase of 2.1 cents last year and an average increase of 0.6 cents. June egg markets were firm on top grades and irregular on average to poor quality. Buyers were increasingly quality conscious and the price spread between grades and qualities widened. Storage stocks were heavy, but into-storage movement was tapering off. Speculative interest was stimulated by government dried and frozen egg announcements.

Farmers received an average of 26.6 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-June compared with 27.6 cents a year earlier, and 17.3 cents for the 10-year average. Prices increased 1.3 cents during the month ending June 15, the largest increase of record. This compares with an average decrease of 0.1 cent. Poultry markets in June were increasingly firm. Seasonal marketings of fowl were unusually heavy, but supplies were short of broad demand. Scarcity of other meats caused an abnormally liberal use of poultry. Storage stocks of poultry were about twice the normal volume, but were declining rapidly.

Turkey prices on June 15 averaged 31.2 cents per pound, the same as a month ago, compared with 33.4 cents a year ago and the 10-year average of 17.9 cents. Prices usually decline at this time of the year, however, because practically all of the sales are breeder hens and toms which usually sell for less than the younger birds.

The United States average cost of a farm poultry ration in mid-June was $3.49 per 100 pounds -- the highest in 23 years of record -- compared with $2.88 a year ago and $2.04 for the 10-year average. The ration cost increased 38 cents from April 15 to June 15 reflecting the increase in grain and concentrate price ceilings. The relationship between the prices of eggs, chickens and turkeys and the cost of feed in mid-June were considerably less favorable than they were a year ago, and all ratios, except the turkey-feed ratio, were less favorable than average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 1946

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums (excluding sirup)	Wheat		
					Winter	Spring	All
	Thousand acres						
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	8,235	41,241	22,151	63,392
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	8,672	41,111	21,526	62,637
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	9,968	43,488	14,216	57,704
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	10,804	36,101	21,750	57,851
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	11,428	30,348	19,076	49,424
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,394	34,683	8,664	43,347
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,335	33,602	17,703	51,305
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,517	37,944	11,181	49,125
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,531	47,075	17,094	64,169
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,075	49,567	19,630	69,197
1939	88,279	33,460	12,738	15,490	37,680	14,988	52,668
1940	86,738	35,334	13,476	19,182	35,809	17,179	52,988
1941	86,186	37,965	14,220	17,616	39,485	16,157	55,642
1942	89,021	37,878	16,850	14,749	35,436	13,764	49,200
1943	94,455	38,395	14,768	16,038	33,975	16,673	50,648
1944	97,078	38,735	12,104	17,622	40,560	18,535	59,095
1945	91,202	41,503	10,195	14,521	46,678	18,062	64,740
1946 1/	91,487	43,012	10,061	14,027	47,277	18,403	65,680

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	Tame hay	Wild hay
	Thousand acres					
1929	3,138	860	3,049	43,232	55,741	13,790
1930	3,646	966	3,780	42,444	53,996	13,951
1931	3,159	965	2,431	38,704	56,103	12,057
1932	3,350	874	1,988	35,891	56,119	14,293
1933	2,405	798	1,341	29,383	55,810	12,629
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,866	56,361	9,026
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	55,614	12,948
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	56,618	11,125
1937	3,825	1,099	927	33,623	53,943	12,072
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	55,631	12,563
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	57,046	12,051
1940	3,194	1,069	3,182	23,861	60,035	11,884
1941	3,570	1,214	3,275	22,236	59,317	12,459
1942	3,860	1,450	4,424	22,602	60,117	12,528
1943	2,755	1,468	5,847	21,652	60,880	13,465
1944	2,228	1,471	2,750	20,009	59,589	14,427
1945	1,981	1,506	3,914	17,241	59,905	14,311
1946 1/	1,775	1,533	2,465	18,316	59,086	14,227

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929 - 1946 (Continued)

Year	Tobacco	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone
			Thousand acres			
1929	1,980.0	1,845	192	2,429	1,214	1,627
1930	2,124.2	2,160	229	3,072	1,357	1,433
1931	1,988.1	1,947	241	3,835	2,095	1,773
1932	1,404.6	1,431	219	3,704	3,023	2,042
1933	1,739.4	1,729	258	3,537	2,487	1,717
1934	1,273.1	1,461	277	5,764	2,713	2,015
1935	1,439.1	1,865	320	6,966	2,342	1,972
1936	1,440.9	1,626	236	6,127	3,373	2,127
1937	1,752.8	1,695	227	6,332	3,648	1,967
1938	1,600.7	1,643	165	7,318	3,296	2,236
1939	1,999.9	1,681	168	9,565	3,168	2,561
1940	1,411.3	1,904	236	10,529	3,379	2,580
1941	1,305.9	2,023	276	10,146	3,778	2,461
1942	1,377.2	1,922	494	13,879	3,438	4,388
1943	1,457.5	2,404	795	14,575	2,270	5,094
1944	1,751.9	2,030	699	13,428	1,645	3,999
1945	1,825.1	1,571	496	13,412	1,616	3,958
1946 1/	1,967.0	1,629	484	11,614	1,405	3,882

Year	Sugar beets	Sorgo for sirup	Sugar-cane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	52 crops harvested 2/	52 crops planted or grown 2/
				Thousand acres			
1929	688	143	314.0	3,030.2	647	355,295	363,028
1930	776	190	314.5	3,138.9	670	359,896	369,550
1931	713	313	310.4	3,489.5	854	355,818	370,589
1932	764	354	365.9	3,568.2	1,059	361,794	375,471
1933	983	360	375.8	3,422.6	907	330,850	373,124
1934	770	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,736	338,965
1935	763	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,062	361,901
1936	776	245	402.2	2,959.9	769	313,856	360,250
1937	755	210	450.2	3,054.9	768	338,468	363,037
1938	930	197	446.9	2,870.1	793	338,469	354,290
1939	917	189	418.9	2,812.8	728.3	321,729	342,524
1940	916	186	371.7	2,844.6	654.5	330,253	346,559
1941	754	176	404.7	2,711.0	745.7	334,126	346,211
1942	954	222	435.9	2,705.5	708.7	338,070	349,742
1943	548	206	459.9	3,331.0	896.1	346,620	359,970
1944	558	194	429.3	2,921.8	768.2	350,980	363,211
1945	716	171	429.9	2,823.7	709.1	346,534	356,637
1946 1/	865	180	424.8	2,725.6	714.1	345,852	357,868

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on pages 74 and 75 of the April issue of "Crops and Markets."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1945 and 1946

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Potatoes 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Thousand acres									
Maine	15	17	92	97	3	4	207	218	--	--
N.H.	14	14	13	12	--	--	6.8	6.5	--	--
Vt.	66	64	70	67	4	4	11.2	10.6	--	--
Mass.	38	39	14	15	--	--	23.5	21.4	--	--
R.I.	8	8	4	3	--	--	7.2	8.1	--	--
Conn.	50	50	14	14	--	--	21.1	20.5	--	--
N.Y.	717	739	792	887	95	103	182	174	--	--
N.J.	179	184	45	47	7	7	71	68	15	16
Pa.	1,364	1,378	857	874	91	96	156	142	--	--
Ohio	3,892	3,808	1,282	1,526	23	19	64	58	--	--
Ind.	4,503	4,698	1,489	1,623	40	26	31	32	1.2	1.5
Ill.	8,537	9,135	3,507	4,033	36	31	29	28	4.0	3.2
Mich.	1,794	1,830	1,655	1,754	129	138	178	160	--	--
Wis.	2,706	2,571	3,066	3,005	91	119	132	115	--	--
Minn.	6,059	5,635	5,466	5,466	469	760	180	166	--	--
Iowa	11,071	11,071	5,499	5,994	3	16	36	36	2.5	2.0
Mo.	4,107	4,846	1,912	2,294	103	65	35	35	7	8
N.Dak.	1,283	1,206	2,518	2,317	2,333	2,403	175	156	--	--
S.Dak.	4,268	4,140	3,539	3,504	1,381	1,491	33	29	--	--
Nebr.	8,561	7,962	2,492	2,666	695	639	70	68	--	--
Kans.	3,117	3,117	1,259	1,574	478	368	20	20	3.0	3.0
Del.	133	134	6	6	11	11	3.7	3.5	2.5	2.5
Md.	461	473	41	38	71	73	20.0	20.3	7	6
Va.	1,235	1,198	165	165	76	73	69	70	32	31
W.Va.	364	371	88	84	9	7	33	32	--	--
N.C.	2,250	2,205	412	420	53	40	77	85	66	67
S.C.	1,426	1,426	749	652	12	12	20	21	62	56
Ga.	3,512	3,407	771	709	9	8	26	27	91	82
Fla.	695	660	155	164	--	--	35.4	40.8	18	18
Ky.	2,443	2,492	107	128	78	70	43	44	14	13
Tenn.	2,465	2,440	259	246	126	105	40	39	30	28
Ala.	2,996	2,936	266	271	9	8	50	50	75	76
Miss.	2,572	2,572	525	394	17	7	28	28	69	65
Ark.	1,764	1,799	434	399	11	9	44	44	20	21
La.	1,187	1,128	225	100	--	--	46	45	124	136
Okla.	1,596	1,676	1,159	1,136	158	118	23	24	10	10
Tex.	4,262	4,049	1,946	1,849	385	250	57	63	53	65
Mont.	149	143	381	373	612	747	20	18	--	--
Idaho	30	29	196	184	333	303	207	182	--	--
Wyo.	110	94	173	157	123	129	16	15	--	--
Colo.	790	750	229	236	757	674	102	100	--	--
N.Mex.	178	151	40	40	30	35	6.0	5.0	--	--
Ariz.	40	41	25	26	153	161	6.9	7.1	--	--
Utah	25	28	54	52	155	132	19.3	19.9	--	--
Nev.	2	3	12	12	22	24	4.0	3.2	--	--
Wash.	29	26	305	268	180	136	55	58	--	--
Oreg.	40	40	408	384	242	232	55	52	--	--
Calif.	64	67	518	554	1,816	1,870	121	122	9	10
U. S.	92,867	92,850	45,234	46,879	11,429	11,513	2,896.1	2,785.9	715.2	719.2

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1945 AND 1946 - (Cont'd)

State	All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		Flaxseed 1/	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Thousand acres							
Maine	2	3	--	--	2	3	--	--
N.Y.	3	9	--	--	3	9	--	--
Pa.	8	8	--	--	8	8	--	--
Ind.	3	3	--	--	3	3	--	--
Ill.	8	9	--	--	8	9	3	2
Mich.	2	3	--	--	2	3	7	7
Wis.	28	63	--	--	28	63	8	5
Minn.	997	1,297	23	41	974	1,256	1,097	921
Iowa	3	4	--	--	3	4	103	50
Mo.	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	5
N.Dak.	10,067	10,930	1,808	2,423	8,259	8,507	1,640	918
S.Dak.	3,071	3,447	179	208	2,892	3,239	462	393
Nebr.	66	60	--	--	66	60	2	2
Kans.	4	3	--	--	4	3	133	120
Okla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	4
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	84
Mont.	2,520	2,344	--	--	2,520	2,344	371	74
Idaho	371	475	--	--	371	475	--	--
Wyo.	80	90	--	--	80	90	2	1
Colo.	140	165	--	--	140	165	--	--
N.Mex.	26	24	--	--	26	24	--	--
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	14
Utah	67	75	--	--	67	75	--	--
Nev.	14	18	--	--	14	18	--	--
Wash.	972	525	--	--	972	525	1	1
Oreg.	206	245	--	--	206	245	1	1
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	--	118	106
U.S.	18,658	19,800	2,010	2,672	16,648	17,128	4,066	2,708

State	Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets 1/		Rice	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Thousand acres							
Maine	4	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	104	114	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	--	--	--	--	24	29	--	--
Mich.	483	570	--	--	92	107	--	--
Wis. 2/	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--
Minn. 2/	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Dak. 2/	1	1	10	10	--	--	--	--
Nebr.	55	65	--	--	63	70	--	--
Ark.	--	--	--	--	--	--	284	327
La.	--	--	--	--	--	--	584	567
Tex. 2/	5	2	--	--	--	--	400	400
Mont.	18	24	26	27	87	86	--	--
Idaho	121	122	155	163	58	91	--	--
Wyo.	84	80	2	2	37	41	--	--
Colo.	337	276	46	34	162	173	--	--
N.Mex. 2/	199	169	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	15	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	5	6	--	--	35	46	--	--
Wash. 2/	4	4	248	248	--	--	--	--
Oreg. 2/	1	1	39	27	--	--	--	--
Calif.	318	287	--	--	104	157	249	254
Other States	--	--	--	--	117	130	--	--
U.S.	1,760	1,746	528	512	779	930	1,517	1,548

1/ Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.
2/ Acreage of sugar beets included in "Other States."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage harvested: 1945	Acreage for harvest: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	293	358	211	23.6	26.0	24.0	6,955	9,308	5,064
N.J.	56	63	59	22.2	21.0	24.0	1,247	1,323	1,416
Pa.	918	932	878	20.1	21.5	22.0	18,539	20,038	19,316
Ohio	2,027	2,259	1,990	20.6	27.0	24.0	41,875	60,993	47,760
Ind.	1,533	1,593	1,424	17.4	22.5	21.5	26,663	35,842	30,616
Ill.	1,741	1,376	1,266	18.0	18.5	17.0	31,643	25,456	21,522
Mich.	809	1,024	897	21.3	27.0	25.0	17,261	27,648	22,425
Wis.	40	32	32	18.4	25.0	22.0	734	800	704
Minn.	173	118	96	18.7	23.0	20.0	3,209	2,714	1,920
Iowa	329	128	137	18.7	21.0	23.0	6,101	2,688	3,151
Mo.	1,800	1,553	1,506	14.6	14.5	16.0	26,150	22,518	24,096
S.Dak.	134	246	295	12.1	16.0	14.5	1,669	3,936	4,278
Nebr.	2,942	3,662	4,028	15.3	23.0	20.5	44,620	84,226	82,574
Kans.	10,683	13,414	12,743	13.5	15.5	17.0	144,440	207,917	216,631
Del.	71	67	68	19.0	19.5	21.5	1,331	1,306	1,462
Md.	384	371	352	19.7	18.5	20.5	7,592	6,864	7,216
Va.	552	512	483	15.0	16.0	19.0	8,237	8,192	9,177
W.Va.	122	101	86	15.2	17.5	18.0	1,849	1,768	1,548
N.C.	489	444	391	13.3	14.0	18.0	6,477	6,216	7,038
S.C.	217	224	192	11.1	13.0	15.0	2,457	2,912	2,880
Ga.	192	201	161	10.3	13.0	12.5	1,977	2,613	2,012
Ky.	416	391	321	14.8	13.5	16.5	6,242	5,278	5,296
Tenn.	419	426	332	12.5	12.5	15.0	5,187	5,325	4,980
Ala.	8	16	11	11.8	15.0	14.0	101	240	154
Miss.	1/ 9	18	11	1/26.0	21.0	21.0	1/240	378	231
Ark.	54	42	30	10.2	10.5	12.0	527	441	360
Okla.	4,167	5,584	5,863	12.6	12.7	15.0	53,306	70,917	87,945
Tex.	3,031	4,642	5,106	11.1	9.0	10.5	34,863	41,778	53,613
Mont.	989	1,371	1,598	17.9	22.0	17.5	19,039	30,162	27,965
Idaho	617	879	740	24.3	29.0	26.0	14,998	19,691	19,240
Wyo.	102	153	182	14.4	20.0	22.0	1,615	3,060	4,004
Colo.	858	1,289	1,547	15.7	24.8	20.0	14,416	31,967	30,940
N.Mex.	209	226	215	10.9	9.0	8.0	2,346	2,034	1,720
Ariz.	35	24	27	22.1	21.0	22.0	781	504	594
Utah	181	208	233	19.4	22.5	20.0	3,560	4,680	4,660
Nev.	4	4	5	28.2	25.0	28.0	113	100	140
Wash.	1,158	1,639	2,295	26.9	27.0	30.0	31,794	44,253	68,850
Oreg.	615	725	790	23.3	23.0	25.5	14,378	16,675	20,145
Calif.	740	563	676	18.3	18.5	20.0	13,606	10,416	13,520
U.S.	39,113	46,678	47,277	15.9	17.6	18.1	618,019	823,177	857,163

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage: Harvested: 1945	Acreage: For harvest: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	2	3	19.2	18.0	18.0	64	36	54
N.Y.	4	3	9	18.2	19.0	18.0	81	57	162
Pa.	10	8	8	18.6	19.5	20.0	190	156	160
Ind.	7	3	3	15.9	18.0	18.0	113	54	54
Ill.	20	8	9	18.2	25.0	20.0	345	200	180
Mich.	12	2	3	17.6	20.0	20.0	214	40	60
Wis.	56	28	62	17.4	25.0	23.0	919	700	1,426
Minn.	1,375	968	1,229	14.9	19.0	17.0	20,020	18,392	20,893
Iowa	23	3	4	14.6	19.0	16.0	319	57	64
N.Dak.	5,545	8,120	7,997	12.2	16.0	11.0	72,155	129,920	87,967
S.Dak.	2,054	2,787	3,010	9.6	16.5	12.0	20,729	45,986	36,120
Nebr.	206	58	55	9.1	17.0	15.0	1,552	986	825
Kans.	10	4	3	7.9	11.0	11.0	86	44	33
Mont.	2,432	2,297	2,063	13.5	12.0	10.5	33,246	27,564	21,662
Idaho	372	355	451	29.3	31.0	30.0	10,820	11,005	13,530
Wyo.	102	70	83	13.1	16.5	15.5	1,323	1,155	1,286
Colo.	250	133	141	14.6	20.0	14.0	3,498	2,660	1,974
N.Mex.	20	21	22	14.1	14.0	11.0	285	294	242
Utah	72	66	74	30.6	33.0	30.0	2,201	2,178	2,220
Nev.	13	12	17	25.9	24.0	26.0	342	288	442
Wash.	955	948	512	21.2	20.0	24.0	19,816	18,960	12,288
Oreg.	254	196	231	21.4	21.5	22.5	5,396	4,214	5,198
U.S.	13,803	16,092	15,989	14.0	16.5	12.9	193,774	264,946	205,840

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage: Harvested: 1945	Acreage: For harvest: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	77	23	40	15.3	17.5	17.0	1,125	402	680
N.Dak.	1,986	1,776	2,181	13.2	18.0	10.5	26,279	31,968	22,900
S.Dak.	424	171	193	10.5	15.5	13.0	4,495	2,650	2,509
3 States	2,488	1,970	2,414	12.9	17.8	10.8	31,900	35,020	26,089

WHEAT (Production by classes) for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Av.1935-44	359,476	200,727	158,979	32,832	91,678	843,692
1945	519,421	234,025	232,852	35,731	101,114	1,123,143
1946 2/	555,242	206,215	174,374	26,493	127,768	1,090,092

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1946.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Yield per acre Indicated 1946	Production Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Production Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	15	15	17	40.0	40.0	41.0	594	600	697
N.H.	15	14	14	41.0	39.0	41.0	631	546	574
Vt.	71	66	64	37.6	37.0	40.0	2,681	2,442	2,560
Mass.	41	38	39	41.2	43.0	41.0	1,702	1,634	1,599
R.I.	9	8	8	37.3	40.0	39.0	328	320	312
Conn.	49	50	50	39.7	43.0	40.0	1,952	2,150	2,000
N.Y.	685	696	731	35.4	33.0	37.0	24,233	22,968	27,047
N.J.	190	178	183	38.2	45.0	39.0	7,278	8,010	7,137
Pa.	1,332	1,354	1,368	40.9	44.0	43.0	54,484	59,576	58,824
Ohio	3,519	3,574	3,788	44.4	49.5	47.0	155,800	176,913	178,036
Ind.	4,268	4,452	4,675	42.2	53.0	49.0	179,491	235,956	229,075
Ill.	8,347	8,417	9,044	45.0	46.5	51.0	373,003	391,390	461,244
Mich.	1,599	1,769	1,822	34.6	35.0	38.0	55,502	61,915	69,236
Wis.	2,371	2,679	2,545	37.2	41.0	43.0	88,795	109,839	109,435
Minn.	4,743	5,952	5,565	37.9	36.5	48.0	180,581	217,248	267,120
Iowa	10,090	10,927	11,038	47.1	46.5	59.0	472,763	508,106	651,242
Mo.	4,364	3,920	4,743	26.8	27.0	36.0	115,464	105,840	170,748
N.Dak.	1,087	1,225	1,152	19.9	22.0	26.0	22,266	26,950	29,952
S.Dak.	3,101	4,092	3,969	18.7	29.0	31.0	60,290	118,668	123,039
Nebr.	7,504	8,469	7,876	19.1	30.5	34.0	145,881	258,304	267,784
Kans.	3,028	3,036	3,036	18.0	24.0	30.0	55,247	72,864	91,080
Del.	138	132	133	28.3	32.0	30.0	3,918	4,224	3,990
Md.	486	456	470	34.2	37.0	35.0	16,650	16,872	16,450
Va.	1,369	1,223	1,186	25.4	33.0	30.0	34,814	40,359	35,580
W.Va.	443	361	368	28.6	36.0	33.0	12,542	12,996	12,144
N.C.	2,383	2,226	2,181	20.3	25.0	23.0	48,367	55,650	50,163
S.C.	1,675	1,419	1,419	14.4	16.5	16.5	23,962	23,414	23,414
Ga.	4,114	3,477	3,373	10.7	14.0	12.5	43,770	48,678	42,162
Fla.	733	690	656	10.0	10.0	9.5	7,345	6,900	6,232
Ky.	2,691	2,432	2,481	24.9	32.0	34.0	66,741	77,824	84,354
Tenn.	2,759	2,452	2,427	23.5	27.0	27.0	64,754	66,204	65,529
Ala.	3,385	2,978	2,889	13.6	17.0	14.0	45,670	50,626	40,446
Miss.	2,908	2,533	2,533	15.3	20.0	16.5	44,522	50,660	41,794
Ark.	2,149	1,691	1,725	16.4	21.0	18.0	35,175	35,511	31,050
La.	1,509	1,157	1,099	15.7	20.0	14.5	23,652	23,140	15,936
Okla.	1,803	1,501	1,576	16.1	17.5	19.0	28,988	26,268	29,944
Tex.	4,972	4,177	3,968	16.2	16.0	17.0	80,209	66,832	67,456
Mont.	160	134	131	15.3	15.0	19.0	2,502	2,010	2,489
Idaho	43	29	28	44.4	46.0	50.0	1,887	1,334	1,400
Wyo.	154	103	88	12.2	14.0	15.0	1,805	1,442	1,320
Colo.	998	754	709	12.9	22.0	19.0	12,609	16,588	13,471
N.Mex.	193	150	120	14.8	16.0	12.0	2,856	2,400	1,440
Ariz.	37	38	39	11.1	11.5	10.5	407	437	410
Utah	26	24	26	27.2	33.0	27.0	704	792	702
Nev.	3	2	3	30.9	32.0	33.0	92	64	99
Wash.	34	29	26	37.3	50.0	48.0	1,243	1,450	1,248
Oreg.	59	39	39	32.2	35.5	36.0	1,899	1,384	1,404
Calif.	76	64	67	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,448	2,112	2,278
U.S.	91,698	91,202	91,487	28.5	33.1	36.5	2,608,499	3,018,410	3,341,646

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1 1/

State	Corn for grain			Oats			Old Wheat		
	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	11	19	6	755	633	437	10	3	2
N.H.	23	32	20	53	49	40	--	--	--
Vt.	34	18	10	227	167	182	--	--	--
Mass.	58	82	52	22	18	19	--	--	--
R.I.	11	5	8	5	4	2	--	--	--
Conn.	83	80	70	13	11	14	--	--	--
N.Y.	1,029	1,064	901	4,282	5,504	3,332	836	715	702
N.J.	1,490	1,367	1,404	232	230	120	99	138	93
Pa.	8,783	10,196	11,447	3,922	4,065	4,425	1,538	1,724	1,716
Ohio	30,085	26,304	36,590	5,757	5,584	8,514	3,040	2,106	2,135
Ind.	39,218	41,895	54,569	4,999	3,848	8,952	1,725	1,457	718
Ill.	109,682	85,486	63,208	17,030	14,125	20,553	1,573	487	513
Mich.	8,870	10,724	10,689	8,216	7,938	10,948	2,489	2,367	1,384
Wis.	7,873	16,020	7,812	12,476	23,788	33,514	426	455	225
Minn.	37,861	50,614	23,028	27,198	29,632	46,102	4,496	2,483	1,075
Iowa	176,327	163,753	102,842	33,059	22,984	42,888	910	370	274
Mo.	24,997	43,876	19,526	5,989	5,694	4,986	1,537	1,430	1,013
N.Dak.	950	3,107	909	12,307	24,612	24,745	18,233	29,093	10,523
S.Dak.	13,156	41,043	15,912	11,840	22,183	35,511	6,003	6,216	3,154
Nebr.	36,869	107,419	49,098	7,873	6,761	14,083	6,757	2,157	1,704
Kans.	8,065	28,517	12,977	4,272	4,438	1,678	11,526	5,750	4,159
Del.	876	1,061	983	3	6	9	28	26	7
Md.	3,196	4,068	3,078	117	176	163	221	223	172
Va.	5,895	7,841	7,838	213	441	416	500	1,015	410
W.Va.	1,942	1,877	2,563	254	243	332	217	185	212
N.C.	9,953	13,294	14,600	518	693	502	436	599	528
S.C.	4,550	6,355	4,813	471	753	641	61	108	58
Ga.	7,769	7,834	9,846	452	523	825	106	193	157
Fla.	682	495	580	1	0	0	--	--	--
Ky.	12,156	9,860	15,852	144	231	224	197	237	290
Tenn.	10,859	13,237	14,155	112	253	486	180	235	293
Ala.	7,861	9,845	8,831	169	253	264	4	19	10
Miss.	6,208	7,335	6,440	236	528	547	2/ 7	4	6
Ark.	4,523	6,086	4,524	363	1,129	328	23	41	26
La.	2,039	1,648	1,933	106	244	297	--	--	--
Okla.	2,579	3,780	1,985	2,672	4,687	1,787	2,852	2,577	1,064
Tex.	7,342	8,561	4,161	4,126	3,860	2,334	1,042	1,431	418
Mont.	120	140	25	2,952	5,815	2,846	11,596	17,196	4,907
Idaho	240	252	180	899	1,315	681	2,774	1,364	1,228
Wyo.	117	59	38	562	1,426	1,003	610	524	253
Colo.	1,179	2,345	1,386	751	1,323	1,521	2,303	1,313	1,558
N.Mex.	330	711	252	66	147	48	172	223	163
Ariz.	73	70	81	10	10	12	11	5	5
Utah	10	7	2	147	485	275	611	1,031	480
Nev.	1	1	1	18	43	27	37	88	19
Wash.	37	27	18	868	1,005	774	1,504	1,265	632
Oreg.	129	169	87	965	1,516	586	1,235	1,617	313
Calif.	18	12	11	51	27	0	340	935	104
U.S.	596,160	738,591	515,341	177,771	209,400	277,973	88,259	89,405	42,703

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 51. 2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested: 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	104	81	87	36.8	36.0	38.0	3,837	2,916	3,306
N.H.	7	7	6	37.9	36.0	38.0	272	252	228
Vt.	51	42	42	31.5	31.0	33.0	1,610	1,302	1,386
Mass.	5	6	7	33.0	31.0	34.0	179	186	238
R.I.	1	1	1	30.8	31.0	32.0	40	31	32
Conn.	4	4	4	31.2	29.0	32.0	134	116	128
N.Y.	803	718	854	29.4	29.0	34.0	23,964	20,822	29,036
N.J.	44	37	39	29.9	25.0	33.0	1,317	925	1,287
Pa.	861	806	838	29.2	30.5	34.5	25,172	24,583	28,911
Ohio	1,179	1,252	1,490	34.9	42.5	43.0	41,021	53,210	64,070
Ind.	1,320	1,421	1,563	30.6	42.0	38.0	40,208	59,682	59,394
Ill.	3,461	3,437	3,953	36.1	46.0	43.0	124,823	158,102	169,979
Mich.	1,316	1,610	1,723	33.4	40.0	40.0	44,458	64,400	68,920
Wis.	2,450	2,987	2,927	35.0	51.0	44.0	85,827	152,337	128,788
Minn.	4,235	5,392	5,338	35.2	45.0	38.0	149,310	242,640	202,844
Iowa	5,405	5,361	5,843	35.0	40.0	39.0	189,597	214,440	227,877
Mo.	1,807	1,598	2,093	24.4	19.5	28.0	44,166	31,161	58,604
N.Dak.	1,684	2,426	2,039	26.2	34.0	22.0	47,456	82,484	44,858
S.Dak.	1,935	3,441	3,168	27.7	43.0	27.0	56,232	147,963	85,536
Nebr.	1,804	2,353	2,453	24.3	31.5	26.0	45,001	74,120	63,778
Kans.	1,582	955	1,448	24.3	18.5	29.0	38,509	17,668	41,992
Del.	3	4	5	29.0	31.0	30.0	81	124	150
Md.	36	32	30	29.3	30.0	30.0	1,048	960	900
Va.	107	135	139	23.0	28.0	30.0	2,498	3,780	4,170
W.Va.	76	70	65	22.1	25.0	25.0	1,675	1,750	1,625
N.C.	248	326	339	24.1	28.0	32.5	6,006	9,128	11,018
S.C.	540	654	621	21.8	24.5	27.0	11,834	16,023	16,767
Ga.	470	600	552	19.7	25.0	25.5	9,310	15,000	14,076
Fla.	12	24	22	14.6	20.0	18.0	184	480	396
Ky.	76	75	90	19.2	23.0	23.5	1,470	1,725	2,115
Tenn.	104	184	180	19.6	24.0	25.0	2,107	4,416	4,500
Ala.	149	211	190	19.6	25.0	24.0	2,975	5,275	4,560
Miss.	194	441	331	30.5	31.0	35.0	6,315	13,671	11,585
Ark.	249	304	280	24.2	27.0	30.0	6,097	8,208	8,400
La.	85	144	108	29.5	29.5	24.0	2,515	4,248	2,592
Okla.	1,394	1,045	1,076	19.8	19.0	21.0	27,713	19,855	22,596
Tex.	1,404	1,806	1,625	23.4	23.5	23.0	33,557	42,441	37,375
Mont.	348	306	278	30.9	31.0	26.5	11,421	9,486	7,367
Idaho	169	166	158	38.5	41.0	39.0	6,515	6,806	6,162
Wyo.	114	147	135	28.6	31.0	31.5	3,289	4,557	4,252
Colo.	167	207	207	29.3	35.0	29.0	4,923	7,245	6,008
N.Mex.	30	31	32	24.6	22.0	20.0	734	682	640
Ariz.	8	12	11	28.5	32.0	27.0	232	384	297
Utah	40	47	45	39.6	39.0	38.0	1,594	1,833	1,710
Nev.	5	7	7	38.3	39.0	37.0	202	273	259
Wash.	176	160	141	45.6	44.0	48.0	8,034	7,040	6,768
Oreg.	295	265	252	31.8	29.5	32.0	9,400	7,818	8,064
Calif.	152	165	177	30.0	31.0	31.0	4,582	5,115	5,487
U.S.	36,711	41,503	43,012	30.7	37.3	34.2	1,129,441	1,547,663	1,471,026

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946 — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946, 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested: 1945	Acreage For harvest, 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	3	4	27.3	28.0	27.0	114	84	108
Vt.	5	4	4	27.0	22.0	28.0	146	88	112
N.Y.	128	88	99	24.6	25.0	28.0	3,181	2,200	2,772
N.J.	5	6	6	27.3	30.0	33.0	141	180	198
Pa.	101	90	94	28.5	35.0	34.0	2,818	3,150	3,196
Ohio	30	21	18	25.1	30.0	28.0	747	630	504
Ind.	46	34	22	23.4	24.0	23.0	1,112	816	506
Ill.	109	33	28	27.0	25.5	27.0	2,986	842	756
Mich.	190	126	135	27.0	31.0	33.0	5,207	3,906	4,455
Wis.	638	90	118	28.8	40.0	36.0	18,241	3,600	4,248
Minn.	1,754	456	720	24.4	29.0	28.0	43,581	13,224	20,160
Iowa	325	3	15	24.0	28.0	29.0	8,498	84	435
Mo.	137	77	54	19.3	19.0	21.0	2,686	1,463	1,134
N.Dak.	1,811	2,240	2,173	19.5	24.0	15.0	37,965	53,760	32,595
S.Dak.	1,663	1,316	1,342	17.9	25.0	20.0	31,030	32,900	26,840
Nebr.	1,132	610	549	17.5	22.0	18.0	20,871	13,420	9,882
Kans.	760	383	303	14.5	17.5	17.5	11,590	6,702	5,302
Del.	4	10	10	29.9	30.0	31.0	132	300	310
Md.	60	65	69	28.9	29.5	32.0	1,690	1,918	2,208
Va.	64	68	68	25.5	27.0	31.0	1,647	1,836	2,108
W.Va.	9	9	7	24.8	25.5	27.0	210	230	189
N.C.	23	40	32	21.8	21.0	28.0	525	840	896
S.C.	7	9	10	17.5	18.5	22.0	128	166	220
Ga.	1/7	9	8	1/17.9	19.0	21.5	1/126	171	172
Ky.	61	52	52	22.9	22.5	23.5	1,419	1,170	1,222
Tenn.	65	96	82	18.8	18.0	19.0	1,234	1,728	1,558
Ala.	—	6	5	—	19.0	18.0	—	114	90
Miss.	—	13	5	—	26.0	28.0	—	338	140
Ark.	9	7	6	15.7	17.0	18.0	142	119	108
Okla.	320	136	95	16.0	15.5	16.0	5,209	2,108	1,520
Tex.	218	266	226	17.7	14.5	16.0	4,166	3,857	3,616
Mont.	252	576	634	25.0	23.0	19.5	6,998	13,248	12,363
Idaho	244	320	291	34.6	37.0	34.0	8,515	11,840	9,894
Wyo.	82	109	114	26.4	28.5	29.5	2,207	3,106	3,363
Colo.	524	686	590	22.0	28.5	23.0	11,720	19,551	13,570
N.Mex.	18	25	30	24.0	22.0	21.0	441	550	630
Ariz.	41	78	83	32.6	34.0	33.0	1,362	2,652	2,706
Utah	106	150	128	43.3	45.0	42.0	4,593	6,750	5,376
Nev.	16	20	22	35.2	32.0	33.5	561	640	737
Wash.	149	162	115	35.4	35.0	38.0	5,490	5,670	4,370
Oreg.	194	217	210	30.4	29.5	31.5	6,005	6,402	6,615
Calif.	1,237	1,486	1,486	27.5	28.0	29.0	34,147	41,608	43,094
U.S.	12,550	10,195	10,061	22.8	25.9	22.9	289,598	263,961	230,278

1/ Short-time average.

RYE

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested 1945	Acreage For harvest, 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Yield per acre Indicated 1946	Production Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Production Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	20	14	11	17.4	18.5	18.0	351	259	198
N.J.	17	12	11	17.0	16.0	17.5	289	192	192
Pa.	64	46	35	14.6	15.5	15.0	940	713	525
Ohio	66	31	20	16.1	18.0	17.0	1,075	558	340
Ind.	128	89	64	12.8	12.5	14.0	1,642	1,112	896
Ill.	79	47	38	12.6	12.5	13.0	1,008	588	494
Mich.	105	60	51	13.0	15.0	13.5	1,362	900	688
Wis.	208	97	79	11.7	13.0	11.5	2,504	1,261	908
Minn.	350	110	126	14.0	16.5	14.0	5,102	1,815	1,764
Iowa	70	12	10	15.4	14.5	15.5	1,147	174	155
Mo.	48	60	45	11.7	11.0	13.0	550	660	585
N.Dak.	693	156	234	11.5	15.5	11.0	8,467	2,418	2,574
S.Dak.	566	290	246	12.1	15.5	11.0	7,194	4,495	2,706
Nebr.	374	344	265	11.1	13.0	11.0	4,169	4,472	2,915
Kans.	82	75	68	10.8	10.5	11.5	888	788	782
Del.	10	16	14	13.3	13.5	14.0	138	216	196
Md.	18	20	19	13.8	13.5	13.5	242	270	256
Va.	43	33	31	12.2	14.0	14.0	525	462	434
W.Va.	6	4	3	11.8	13.5	13.0	76	54	39
N.C.	50	31	23	9.0	10.0	11.0	446	310	253
S.C.	20	25	20	8.6	8.5	9.0	169	212	180
Ga.	21	16	12	7.2	8.5	9.0	151	136	108
Ky.	18	44	40	11.8	12.5	13.5	226	550	540
Tenn.	40	36	30	9.2	9.0	10.0	365	324	300
Okla.	93	112	80	8.6	9.5	8.0	827	1,064	640
Tex.	15	27	18	10.7	9.0	10.0	162	243	180
Mont.	39	27	28	11.7	11.0	12.0	473	297	336
Idaho	7	7	6	14.0	13.0	14.0	97	91	84
Wyo.	20	6	7	8.2	8.5	8.5	172	51	60
Colo.	63	65	68	9.0	12.0	9.0	617	780	612
N.Mex.	7	4	4	10.6	8.0	11.0	81	32	44
Utah	4	7	9	9.7	11.0	10.0	46	77	90
Wash.	21	15	12	11.7	12.5	15.0	249	188	180
Oreg.	36	33	38	13.8	14.0	13.5	498	462	513
Calif.	9	10	10	12.6	13.0	13.0	116	130	130
U.S.	3,410	1,981	1,775	12.2	13.3	11.8	42,356	26,354	20,897

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SORGHUM 1/

State	Acreage: Planted: Average 1935-44	Planted: 1945	Planted: 1946	Harvested: Average 1935-44	Harvested: 1945	For harvest 1946
	Thousand acres					
Ind.	9	5	4	8	5	4
Ill.	22	6	6	21	6	6
Wis.	7	1	--	7	1	--
Minn.	33	8	7	32	8	7
Iowa	74	14	8	73	14	8
Mo.	353	231	214	347	225	213
N.Dak.	106	48	41	99	47	40
S.Dak.	831	436	305	742	392	274
Nebr.	1,045	505	414	973	482	386
Kans.	3,400	3,052	2,991	2,946	2,877	2,762
Va.	4	8	10	4	8	10
N.C.	17	13	12	17	13	12
S.C.	19	19	18	19	19	18
Ga.	41	42	40	40	42	40
Ky.	34	27	24	34	27	24
Tenn.	49	42	39	49	42	39
Ala.	34	42	50	34	40	48
Miss.	37	53	42	37	51	41
Ark.	125	97	96	120	94	93
La.	13	13	9	13	13	9
Okla.	2,059	1,839	1,821	1,855	1,749	1,731
Tex.	6,741	7,829	7,775	6,363	7,238	7,251
Mont.	9	4	4	8	4	4
Wyo.	21	12	11	18	11	10
Colo.	799	687	584	619	640	538
N.Mex.	524	467	350	452	309	278
Ariz.	48	68	73	47	66	71
Calif.	137	98	110	137	98	110
U. S.	16,581	15,666	15,058	15,116	14,521	14,027

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses except sirup.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1935-44	Harvested: 1945	For harvest, 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Wis.	7	2	1	768	800	850	54	16	8
N.Dak.	--	9	9	--	1,200	950	--	108	86
Mont.	30	24	26	1,136	1,200	1,170	341	288	304
Idaho	106	153	161	1,171	1,150	1,200	1,285	1,760	1,932
Wyo.	--	2	2	--	1,200	1,300	--	24	26
Colo.	19	32	24	849	1,000	800	168	320	192
Wash.	176	237	235	1,319	1,150	1,440	2,425	2,726	3,384
Oreg.	16	37	26	1,354	950	1,500	238	352	390
U. S.	362	496	484	1,213	1,128	1,306	4,580	5,594	6,322

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage For harvest 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Yield per acre Indicated 1946	Production Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Production Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	896	867	842	0.90	1.07	0.95	806	914	800
N.H.	344	336	336	1.12	1.24	1.20	385	416	403
Vt.	887	882	868	1.22	1.36	1.25	1,081	1,200	1,085
Mass.	348	347	347	1.42	1.66	1.60	497	576	555
R.I.	35	35	34	1.31	1.46	1.35	46	51	46
Conn.	280	283	280	1.41	1.53	1.50	394	434	420
N.Y.	3,902	3,937	3,886	1.37	1.60	1.45	5,345	6,316	5,635
N.J.	227	236	232	1.54	1.72	1.70	349	405	394
Pa.	2,297	2,233	2,218	1.36	1.54	1.45	3,103	3,444	3,216
Ohio	2,436	2,316	2,372	1.40	1.50	1.50	3,410	3,473	3,558
Ind.	1,952	1,904	1,974	1.32	1.45	1.35	2,570	2,752	2,665
Ill.	2,741	2,459	2,484	1.33	1.49	1.35	3,653	3,655	3,353
Mich.	2,604	2,639	2,595	1.37	1.46	1.20	3,564	3,846	3,114
Wis.	3,704	3,971	3,934	1.68	1.90	1.45	6,239	7,564	5,704
Minn.	2,921	2,812	2,865	1.61	1.71	1.55	4,695	4,812	4,441
Iowa	3,340	3,175	3,135	1.57	1.78	1.55	5,234	5,644	4,859
Mo.	2,866	3,222	3,164	1.08	1.16	1.20	3,114	3,747	3,797
N.Dak.	1,024	806	776	1.20	1.36	.95	1,189	1,094	737
S.Dak.	762	564	543	1.11	1.50	1.05	814	848	570
Nebr.	1,113	1,125	1,147	1.44	1.97	1.40	1,587	2,220	1,606
Kans.	868	1,018	963	1.60	1.92	1.60	1,394	1,951	1,541
Del.	69	76	78	1.28	1.42	1.45	88	108	113
Md.	404	435	444	1.26	1.35	1.45	510	588	644
Va.	1,191	1,418	1,418	1.07	1.21	1.25	1,283	1,711	1,772
W.Va.	704	793	796	1.12	1.26	1.25	794	1,002	995
N.C.	1,109	1,295	1,270	.93	.99	1.05	1,038	1,281	1,334
S.C.	604	600	588	.72	.85	.85	432	508	500
Ga.	1,235	1,464	1,482	.55	.56	.55	671	815	815
Fla.	111	122	120	.54	.52	.50	60	63	60
Ky.	1,472	1,849	1,751	1.15	1.35	1.35	1,716	2,502	2,364
Tenn.	1,891	2,153	2,046	1.05	1.23	1.20	1,998	2,658	2,455
Ala.	990	1,027	934	.73	.76	.75	719	781	693
Miss.	827	834	767	1.18	1.32	1.35	977	1,099	1,035
Ark.	1,082	1,219	1,216	1.04	1.15	1.10	1,139	1,404	1,338
La.	300	290	284	1.20	1.40	1.35	360	405	383
Okla.	809	950	923	1.24	1.43	1.35	1,007	1,362	1,246
Tex.	1,207	1,431	1,385	.99	.94	.95	1,187	1,344	1,316
Mont.	1,187	1,300	1,257	1.36	1.43	1.35	1,604	1,862	1,697
Idaho	1,016	993	985	2.16	2.12	2.10	2,197	2,103	2,068
Wyo.	570	559	566	1.38	1.41	1.40	786	788	792
Colo.	1,026	1,032	995	1.68	1.76	1.60	1,726	1,818	1,592
N.Mex.	174	204	188	2.16	2.15	2.20	378	438	414
Ariz.	237	307	311	2.40	2.60	2.55	569	799	793
Utah	502	502	510	2.09	2.20	1.93	1,050	1,106	984
Nev.	182	180	173	2.06	2.05	2.00	375	369	346
Wash.	917	959	918	1.92	2.09	2.10	1,763	2,001	1,928
Oreg.	866	845	815	1.85	1.95	1.90	1,601	1,651	1,548
Calif.	1,650	1,911	1,881	2.88	2.95	2.95	4,756	5,645	5,549
U.S.	57,879	59,905	59,086	1.38	1.53	1.41	80,254	91,573	83,273

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

State	WILD HAY									PASTURE	
	Acreage Harvested			Yield per acre			Production			Condition July	
	Average 1935-44	1945	For harvest 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	7	5	6	0.96	1.00	0.95	7	5	5	87	94	89
N.H.	8	6	6	.90	.95	1.00	7	6	6	86	93	92
Vt.	8	6	6	.98	1.10	1.00	8	7	6	88	96	96
Mass.	10	10	10	.96	1.20	1.00	10	12	10	83	94	95
R.I.	1	1	1	.90	1.00	1.00	1	1	1	80	87	94
Conn.	8	6	6	1.07	1.15	1.10	9	7	7	86	94	93
N.Y.	55	39	46	.95	1.00	1.00	53	39	46	83	95	91
N.J.	16	14	14	1.28	1.10	1.40	20	15	20	75	89	90
Pa.	16	19	19	.92	1.00	1.10	15	19	21	82	90	94
Ohio	6	4	5	.81	.90	.85	5	4	4	85	93	95
Ind.	6	5	5	.93	1.00	1.00	5	5	5	86	93	93
Ill.	22	11	11	.87	1.05	.90	19	12	10	87	96	92
Mich.	30	15	15	.90	.95	.85	26	14	13	88	90	85
Wis.	184	94	55	1.16	1.20	1.10	209	113	60	90	92	86
Minn.	1,430	1,285	1,259	1.08	1.15	1.05	1,530	1,478	1,322	87	90	85
Iowa	136	100	83	1.16	1.30	1.20	157	130	100	90	99	93
Mo.	150	150	135	1.10	1.25	1.20	165	188	162	84	96	91
N.Dak.	1,749	2,163	2,163	.85	.95	.65	1,509	2,055	1,406	78	87	61
S.Dak.	2,016	2,936	2,936	.66	.75	.60	1,385	2,202	1,762	76	94	78
Nebr.	2,688	3,294	3,294	.71	.80	.65	1,928	2,635	2,141	76	93	79
Kans.	625	598	580	1.03	1.20	.90	644	718	522	75	94	76
Del.	1	1	1	1.04	1.10	1.15	1	1	1	76	94	94
Md.	4	2	2	.88	1.00	1.00	3	2	2	77	88	90
Va.	12	15	15	.82	1.00	1.00	10	15	15	79	84	91
W.Va.	23	20	18	.84	.90	.95	20	18	17	83	90	92
N.C.	18	17	16	1.07	1.10	1.30	20	19	21	76	75	86
S.C.	9	8	8	.88	.90	.90	8	7	7	88	65	73
Ga.	27	28	28	.84	.90	.95	22	25	27	71	76	83
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	78	64	83
Ky.	23	23	23	.87	1.00	1.00	20	23	23	80	95	93
Tenn.	37	35	44	.79	.95	.90	29	33	40	71	95	88
Ala.	40	41	40	.80	.85	.85	32	35	34	73	78	85
Miss.	64	75	82	.90	1.15	1.15	58	86	94	74	85	88
Ark.	166	188	197	1.01	1.10	1.10	168	207	217	79	88	85
La.	22	28	29	1.16	1.30	1.35	25	36	39	78	82	85
Okla.	412	473	492	1.06	1.30	1.15	443	615	566	77	88	78
Tex.	214	212	212	1.04	1.05	1.05	222	223	223	78	74	78
Mont.	637	658	671	.87	.95	.75	560	625	503	84	90	76
Idaho	123	125	122	1.14	1.25	1.15	140	156	140	89	96	90
Wyo.	411	422	409	.82	.75	.80	338	316	327	87	95	93
Colo.	376	387	372	.97	1.00	.90	364	387	335	80	90	80
N.Mex.	20	18	17	.76	.70	.40	15	13	7	72	40	41
Ariz.	5	3	3	.88	.90	.70	4	3	2	78	76	63
Utah	70	72	72	1.20	1.00	1.10	84	72	79	81	90	76
Nev.	217	230	242	1.04	1.00	1.00	226	230	242	89	89	84
Wash.	43	46	43	1.20	1.25	1.20	52	58	52	86	90	91
Oreg.	226	251	243	1.06	1.10	1.05	241	276	255	86	92	90
Calif.	178	172	172	1.30	1.35	1.15	232	232	198	83	80	73
U.S.	12,552	14,311	14,227	.88	.93	.78	11,051	13,378	11,095	82	89	85

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Yield per acre Indicated 1946	Production Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Production Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	6	6	6	1.42	1.40	1.30	8	8	8
N.H.	4	5	5	1.92	2.15	2.00	7	11	10
Vt.	16	21	21	2.09	2.20	2.20	33	46	46
Mass.	12	18	18	2.18	2.35	2.35	26	42	42
R.I.	1	1	1	2.27	2.25	2.40	2	2	2
Conn.	19	29	30	2.48	2.50	2.70	47	72	81
N.Y.	387	428	398	1.90	1.95	1.95	736	835	776
N.J.	56	73	62	2.12	2.25	2.30	118	164	143
Pa.	253	289	263	1.90	1.95	1.90	480	564	500
Ohio	461	477	429	1.94	1.90	2.00	898	906	858
Ind.	443	490	426	1.82	1.85	1.85	804	906	788
Ill.	485	537	467	2.16	2.40	2.30	1,054	1,289	1,074
Mich.	1,204	1,106	995	1.58	1.60	1.45	1,896	1,770	1,443
Wis.	1,074	824	717	2.13	2.55	1.80	2,285	2,101	1,291
Minn.	1,212	972	972	1.96	2.05	1.85	2,386	1,993	1,798
Iowa	916	816	636	2.21	2.45	2.35	2,037	1,999	1,495
Mo.	261	329	299	2.35	2.50	2.60	623	822	777
N.Dak.	137	181	172	1.32	1.55	1.10	187	281	189
S.Dak.	289	324	327	1.28	1.70	1.10	364	551	360
Nebr.	796	899	917	1.60	2.15	1.50	1,262	1,933	1,376
Kans.	617	795	731	1.78	2.10	1.75	1,105	1,670	1,279
Del.	4	6	5	2.17	2.40	2.50	10	14	12
Md.	38	46	43	1.96	2.10	2.10	74	97	90
Va.	57	85	92	1.98	2.30	2.35	113	196	216
W.Va.	36	54	52	1.96	2.15	2.10	71	116	109
N.C.	7	10	12	1.94	2.20	2.40	14	22	29
S.C.	2	2	2	1.54	1.75	1.80	3	4	4
Ga.	5	5	5	1.82	2.15	2.10	9	11	10
Ky.	167	231	243	1.82	2.20	2.20	310	508	535
Tenn.	73	150	162	1.88	2.25	2.20	137	338	356
Ala.	5	7	7	1.48	1.65	1.75	8	12	12
Miss.	67	70	57	2.22	2.45	2.15	149	172	123
Ark.	82	87	92	2.06	2.20	2.15	172	191	198
La.	28	26	26	2.12	2.40	2.10	58	62	55
Okla.	259	351	319	1.90	2.25	2.05	498	790	654
Tex.	116	141	151	2.46	2.65	2.65	292	374	400
Mont.	620	702	702	1.62	1.65	1.55	1,004	1,158	1,088
Idaho	782	764	764	2.41	2.35	2.35	1,885	1,795	1,795
Wyo.	317	304	307	1.67	1.70	1.60	530	517	491
Colo.	635	638	600	2.00	2.05	1.85	1,271	1,308	1,110
N.Mex.	119	142	136	2.62	3.60	2.60	314	369	354
Ariz.	178	232	232	2.63	2.80	2.80	469	650	650
Utah	447	438	438	2.17	2.30	2.00	971	1,007	876
Nev.	131	113	107	2.35	2.50	2.40	306	282	257
Wash.	294	333	333	2.44	2.60	2.55	713	866	849
Oreg.	282	260	252	2.54	2.60	2.55	715	676	643
Calif.	803	993	963	4.27	4.20	4.40	3,431	4,171	4,237
U. S.	14,203	14,810	13,994	2.10	2.27	2.11	29,886	33,671	29,489

1/ Included in tame hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Yield per acre Indicated 1946	Production Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Production Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	472	484	474	1.00	1.15	1.05	473	557	498
N.H.	171	181	185	1.24	1.35	1.30	211	244	240
Vt.	569	538	533	1.30	1.45	1.35	739	780	720
Mass.	217	212	214	1.56	1.78	1.75	338	377	374
R.I.	17	17	17	1.44	1.50	1.45	24	26	25
Conn.	142	147	147	1.48	1.50	1.50	209	220	220
N.Y.	2,866	2,880	2,860	1.37	1.65	1.45	3,928	4,719	4,147
N.J.	121	114	125	1.34	1.50	1.50	162	171	188
Pa.	1,844	1,749	1,766	1.30	1.50	1.45	2,380	2,624	2,561
Ohio	1,659	1,658	1,774	1.26	1.40	1.40	2,085	2,321	2,484
Ind.	938	995	1,224	1.14	1.30	1.20	1,064	1,294	1,469
Ill.	1,088	1,104	1,292	1.21	1.40	1.25	1,319	1,546	1,615
Mich.	1,184	1,355	1,436	1.22	1.40	1.10	1,437	1,897	1,580
Wis.	2,239	2,915	3,002	1.52	1.75	1.35	3,418	5,101	4,053
Minn.	834	1,218	1,291	1.40	1.60	1.40	1,167	1,949	1,807
Iowa	1,753	2,226	2,404	1.27	1.55	1.35	2,248	3,450	3,245
Mo.	1,046	1,022	1,155	.90	1.00	1.05	936	1,022	1,213
N.Dak.	6	6	6	1.18	1.25	.95	7	8	6
S.Dak.	10	15	20	1.00	1.30	.90	11	20	18
Nebr.	12	26	36	1.09	1.45	1.00	14	38	36
Kans.	26	40	51	1.14	1.30	1.20	30	52	61
Del.	35	30	30	1.24	1.40	1.40	44	42	42
Md.	285	292	301	1.16	1.25	1.35	332	365	406
Va.	411	436	449	1.12	1.30	1.40	462	567	629
W.Va.	369	434	438	1.10	1.25	1.25	408	542	548
N.C.	59	66	66	.95	1.00	1.10	56	66	73
Ga.	4	4	4	.86	.90	.90	4	4	4
Ky.	305	470	470	1.03	1.30	1.20	318	611	564
Tenn.	173	199	199	1.04	1.30	1.25	180	259	249
Ala.	5	5	5	.80	.85	.90	4	4	4
Miss.	6	6	6	1.16	1.25	1.30	7	8	8
Ark.	19	25	25	.98	1.15	1.10	18	29	28
La.	10	15	15	1.00	1.05	1.15	10	16	17
Mont.	174	216	212	1.46	1.60	1.35	252	346	286
Idaho	121	113	108	1.43	1.40	1.45	173	158	157
Wyo.	98	105	108	1.24	1.30	1.35	122	136	146
Colo.	151	183	187	1.48	1.40	1.40	223	256	262
N.Mex.	8	12	8	1.30	1.40	1.00	10	17	8
Utah	21	24	34	1.62	1.80	1.60	34	43	54
Nev.	24	34	34	1.44	1.30	1.30	34	44	44
Wash.	193	195	185	2.10	2.15	2.15	405	419	398
Oreg.	104	96	106	1.74	1.85	1.85	182	178	196
Calif.	36	35	35	1.81	1.90	1.75	64	66	61
U.S.	19,824	21,877	23,037	1.29	1.49	1.33	25,540	32,592	30,744

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Stocks on farms July 1		COWPEAS: Acreage grown alone for all purposes		
	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946
	Thousand acres			Thousand bushels		Thousand acres		
N.Y.	17	9	11	39	8	--	--	--
N.J.	32	35	32	18	18	2	1	1
Pa.	75	71	64	64	35	1	1	1
Ohio	876	1,261	1,034	981	602	--	--	--
Ind.	1,258	1,705	1,483	950	838	24	15	12
Ill.	2,931	4,130	3,428	1,822	2,964	178	68	56
Mich.	123	140	133	64	78	--	--	--
Wis.	152	94	70	81	19	--	--	--
Minn.	213	518	642	282	136	--	--	--
Iowa	1,376	2,013	1,610	1,936	1,045	--	--	--
Mo.	516	862	733	530	474	75	31	30
N.Dak.	--	7	10	11	9	--	--	--
S.Dak.	1/13	19	26	25	5	--	--	--
Nebr.	27	25	16	28	16	--	--	--
Kans.	119	295	230	116	68	18	17	19
Del.	50	55	60	24	16	1	1	1
Md.	69	77	77	23	41	8	3	3
Va.	146	162	156	85	88	64	17	17
W.Va.	50	32	28	1	2	2	1	1
N.C.	340	368	350	134	135	169	80	60
S.C.	35	28	30	8	8	434	329	296
Ga.	96	85	85	2	2	355	214	193
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	28	22	22
Ky.	165	180	167	31	26	45	22	16
Tenn.	189	223	201	57	19	118	48	31
Ala.	278	261	222	15	9	187	100	90
Miss.	342	247	200	58	48	223	94	94
Ark.	258	386	386	181	50	321	155	116
La.	95	99	98	16	20	108	64	58
Okla.	19	16	22	5	1	138	59	59
Tex.	30	9	10	0	--	537	254	229
U.S.	9,886	13,412	11,614	7,587	6,780	3,034	1,616	1,405

1/ Short-time average.

POPCORN 1/

State	Acreage: Planted			Harvested			For harvest
	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945		1946
	Acres						
Ohio	8,360	30,000	14,000	8,310	30,000		14,000
Ind.	8,820	34,800	19,100	8,800	34,800		19,100
Ill.	10,370	32,500	28,600	10,180	31,200		28,000
Mich.	3,040	4,000	2,400	2,858	3,600		2,300
Iowa	31,910	3/102,000	46,000	29,670	3/92,000		45,000
Mo.	2/6,600	17,000	12,000	2/6,338	15,000		12,000
Nebr.	5,730	34,000	14,000	4,550	33,000		14,000
Kans.	6,650	9,500	5,200	4,074	8,400		4,700
Ky.	2,780	14,400	10,100	2,730	14,400		10,100
Okla.	2/8,250	46,000	11,000	2/7,600	38,000		10,000
Tex.	6,430	20,000	5,000	6,030	16,000		5,000
Calif.	2/2,139	2,000	2,000	2/ 2,094	2,000		2,000
U.S.	93,595	3/348,200	169,400	87,156	3/318,300		166,200

1/ In principal commercial producing States. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes: Grown alone: Av. 1935-44	Grown alone: 1945 1/	Grown alone: 1946	Interplanted: Av. 1935-44	Interplanted: 1945 1/	Interplanted: 1946	Equivalent solid 2/: Av. 1935-44	Equivalent solid 2/: 1945 1/	Equivalent solid 2/: 1946	Condition July 1: Average 1935-44	Condition July 1: 1946
	Thousand acres									Percent	
Va.	152	166	166	---	---	---	152	166	166	79	86
N.C.	269	333	320	4	2	2	271	334	321	78	79
Tenn.	10	8	6	---	---	---	10	8	6	70	76
TOTAL	430	507	492	4	2	2	432	508	493	78	81
S.C.	37	54	46	4	4	4	39	56	48	72	79
Ga.	884	1,279	1,317	584	425	412	1,176	1,491	1,523	75	80
Fla.	194	243	243	288	222	200	338	354	343	80	77
Ala.	534	650	585	149	92	83	608	696	627	76	73
Miss.	44	33	30	5	2	2	47	34	31	72	75
TOTAL	1,694	2,259	2,221	1,030	745	701	2,208	2,631	2,572	76	78
Ark.	59	28	24	4	2	2	61	29	25	71	68
La.	38	18	17	3	1	1	39	18	17	72	72
Okla.	169	264	290	4	8	6	171	268	294	70	75
Tex.	549	882	838	18	29	26	558	896	851	70	79
TOTAL	815	1,192	1,169	28	40	37	829	1,211	1,187	70	73
U. S.	2,938	3,958	3,882	1,061	787	740	3,469	4,350	4,252	75	78

1/ Revised.
2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage Harvested 1/: Average 1935-44	1945 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	1945 2/	Production: Average 1935-44	1945 2/
	Thousand acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Virginia	148	161	1,160	940	171,749	151,340
North Carolina	252	312	1,174	950	296,343	296,400
Tennessee	9	8	705	825	6,538	6,600
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	410	481	1,159	945	474,630	454,340
South Carolina	27	40	628	625	16,291	25,000
Georgia	730	1,044	711	680	512,067	709,920
Florida	89	106	640	675	57,071	71,550
Alabama	368	487	697	700	254,868	340,900
Mississippi	32	26	478	500	15,222	13,000
Total (S.E. area)	1,246	1,703	694	681	855,519	1,160,370
Arkansas	23	12	372	425	8,570	5,100
Louisiana	14	7	360	400	4,850	2,800
Oklahoma	114	225	472	480	51,558	108,000
Texas	437	788	458	420	192,838	330,960
Total (S.W. area)	588	1,032	453	433	257,816	446,860
United States	2,243	3,216	728	641	1,587,964	2,061,570

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.
2/ Revised.

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946 — UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C. — July 10, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Yield per acre Indicated 1946	Production Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Production Indicated 1946
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:										
Virginia	11	93,700	106,000	117,000	863	1,105	1,025	80,208	117,130	119,925
North Carolina	11	240,600	283,000	320,000	872	1,080	1,050	209,744	305,640	336,000
Total Old Belt	11	334,300	389,000	437,000	869	1,087	1,043	289,952	422,770	455,925
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	303,500	353,000	392,000	984	1,120	1,125	298,212	395,360	441,000
North Carolina	13	67,100	85,000	95,000	1,008	1,100	1,080	67,782	93,500	102,600
South Carolina	13	100,700	128,000	145,000	966	1,090	1,060	97,616	139,520	153,700
Total South Carolina Belt	13	167,800	213,000	240,000	982	1,094	1,068	165,398	233,020	256,300
Georgia	14	81,000	102,000	104,000	939	1,030	990	75,782	105,060	102,960
Florida	14	14,720	19,400	20,400	856	885	880	12,393	17,169	17,952
Alabama	14	1/ 275	300	300	1/ 780	850	850	1/ 212	255	255
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	95,940	121,700	124,700	926	1,006	972	88,344	122,484	121,167
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	901,540	1,076,700	1,193,700	935	1,090	1,068	841,907	1,173,634	1,274,392
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	19,200	14,000	15,700	850	840	920	16,162	11,760	14,444
Kentucky	22	19,720	8,000	16,000	864	975	1,000	16,635	7,800	16,000
Tennessee	22	38,430	25,000	30,000	911	1,000	1,030	34,242	25,000	30,900
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	58,150	33,000	46,000	896	994	1,020	50,878	32,800	46,900
Kentucky	23	20,090	10,000	18,000	867	950	975	17,078	9,500	17,550
Tennessee	23	5,230	3,000	3,700	892	980	1,050	4,516	2,940	3,885
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	25,320	13,000	21,700	872	957	988	21,593	12,440	21,435
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	1,220	100	500	864	950	950	1,008	95	475
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	103,890	60,100	83,900	882	950	992	89,642	57,095	83,254
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	13,040	16,000	15,200	921	1,135	950	12,118	18,160	14,440
Indiana	31	9,400	11,100	10,500	966	1,200	1,100	9,155	13,320	11,550
Missouri	31	5,590	8,000	7,200	978	850	1,000	5,512	6,800	7,200
Kansas	31	310	300	300	916	1,000	1,050	284	300	315
Virginia	31	10,240	14,500	13,800	1,168	1,530	1,350	12,095	22,185	18,630
West Virginia	31	3,020	3,300	3,400	844	1,130	1,050	2,541	3,729	3,570
North Carolina	31	7,700	14,000	12,500	1,062	1,450	1,330	8,355	20,300	16,625
Kentucky	31	271,400	360,000	349,000	918	1,070	1,075	252,610	385,200	375,175
Tennessee	31	60,050	90,000	87,000	970	1,200	1,100	59,024	108,000	95,700
Alabama	31	1/ 138	100	100	1/ 819	800	800	1/ 112	80	80
Total Burley Belt	31	380,860	517,300	499,000	937	1,117	1,089	361,784	578,074	543,285
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	38,400	36,000	46,100	765	600	850	29,329	21,600	39,185
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	419,260	553,300	545,100	922	1,084	1,069	391,314	599,674	582,470
3B Dark Air-cured										
Indiana	35	350	200	200	886	1,100	1,000	304	220	200
Kentucky	35	15,660	20,500	20,100	933	1,000	1,050	14,643	20,500	21,105
Tennessee	35	3,840	6,000	4,500	944	1,000	1,050	3,657	6,000	4,725
Total One Sucker	35	19,850	26,700	24,800	934	1,001	1,050	18,604	26,720	26,030
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	16,850	14,600	15,000	912	1,000	1,000	15,245	14,600	15,000
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,110	2,800	3,500	860	800	910	2,681	2,240	3,185
Total all Dark Air-Cured	35-37	39,810	44,100	43,300	919	988	1,021	36,529	43,560	44,215

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Yield per acre Indicated 1946	Production Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Production Indicated 1946
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	29,820	35,300	36,700	1,438	1,300	1,400	42,922	45,890	51,380
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	12,730	4,100	5,500	1,058	1,100	1,050	13,283	4,510	5,775
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/42,930	39,400	42,200	2/1,316	1,279	1,354	2/56,617	50,400	57,155
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Massachusetts	51	100	100	100	1,594	1,480	1,600	159	148	160
Connecticut	51	7,470	8,100	8,500	1,569	1,620	1,650	11,673	13,122	14,025
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	7,570	8,200	8,600	1,569	1,618	1,649	11,832	13,270	14,185
Massachusetts	52	4,320	4,500	5,200	1,666	1,500	1,700	7,193	6,750	8,840
Connecticut	52	2,470	2,200	2,600	1,591	1,550	1,700	3,913	3,410	4,420
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	6,790	6,700	7,800	1,638	1,516	1,700	11,106	10,160	13,260
New York	53	870	800	900	1,348	1,250	1,250	1,177	1,000	1,125
Pennsylvania	53	260	300	300	1,558	1,550	1,400	405	465	420
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,130	1,100	1,200	1,398	1,332	1,288	1,582	1,465	1,545
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	10,480	11,700	13,900	1,445	1,600	1,530	15,057	18,720	21,267
Wisconsin	55	8,950	11,400	13,600	1,450	1,520	1,550	13,069	17,328	21,080
Minnesota	55	510	700	800	1,164	1,300	1,300	601	910	1,040
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	9,460	12,100	14,400	1,435	1,507	1,536	13,670	18,238	22,120
Georgia	56	1/178	100	100	1/932	930	850	1/174	93	85
Florida	56	1/444	100	200	1/981	930	850	1/466	93	170
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1/622	200	300	1/968	930	850	1/640	186	255
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	35,990	40,000	46,200	1,502	1,551	1,572	53,823	62,039	72,632
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Massachusetts	61	1,020	1,400	1,600	1,010	910	1,000	1,028	1,274	1,600
Connecticut	61	5,700	6,700	7,100	946	940	980	5,391	6,298	6,958
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	6,720	8,100	8,700	955	935	984	6,419	7,572	8,558
Georgia	62	640	700	900	976	1,175	950	628	822	855
Florida	62	2,560	2,400	2,700	1,008	1,175	950	2,585	2,820	2,565
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	3,200	3,100	3,600	1,001	1,175	950	3,213	3,642	3,420
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	9,920	11,200	12,300	972	1,001	974	9,631	11,214	11,978
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	88,840	90,600	100,700	1,351	1,365	1,408	120,071	123,653	141,765
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:										
Louisiana Perique	72	380	300	300	420	640	500	158	192	150
United States	All	1,553,720	1,825,100	1,967,000	952	1,095	1,081	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,126,246

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes type 45 through 1939.

TOBACCO

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Yield per acre Indicated 1946	Production Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Production Indicated 1946
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	5,440	6,000	6,900	1,541	1,362	1,536	8,380	8,172	10,600
Conn.	15,640	17,000	18,200	1,346	1,343	1,396	20,976	22,830	25,403
N.Y.	870	800	900	1,348	1,250	1,250	1,177	1,000	1,125
Pa.	30,080	35,600	37,000	1,439	1,302	1,400	43,327	46,355	51,800
Ohio	25,770	20,100	20,700	991	1,128	977	26,401	22,670	20,215
Ind.	9,750	11,300	10,700	964	1,198	1,098	9,459	13,540	11,750
Wis.	19,430	23,100	27,500	1,448	1,561	1,540	28,126	36,048	42,347
Minn.	510	700	800	1,164	1,300	1,300	601	910	1,040
Mo.	5,590	8,000	7,200	978	850	1,000	5,512	6,800	7,200
Kans.	310	300	300	916	1,000	1,050	284	300	315
Md.	38,400	36,000	46,100	765	600	850	29,529	21,600	39,185
Va.	126,250	137,300	150,000	887	1,117	1,041	111,146	153,315	156,184
W.Va.	3,020	3,300	3,400	844	1,130	1,050	2,541	3,729	3,570
N.C.	618,900	735,000	819,500	944	1,109	1,094	584,094	814,800	896,225
S.C.	100,700	128,000	145,000	966	1,090	1,060	97,616	139,520	153,700
Ga.	81,960	102,800	105,000	940	1,031	990	76,736	105,975	103,900
Fla.	17,900	21,900	23,300	887	917	888	15,640	20,082	20,687
Ky.	344,940	413,200	418,600	913	1,059	1,064	317,219	437,695	445,305
Tenn.	107,550	124,000	125,200	945	1,145	1,080	101,438	141,940	135,210
Ala.	1/ 412	400	400	1/ 791	838	838	1/ 324	335	335
La.	380	300	300	420	640	500	158	192	150
U.S.	1,553,720	1,825,100	1,967,000	952	1,095	1,081	1,479,621	1,997,808	2,126,246

1/ Short-time average.

SORGO (For Sirup)

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946
	Thousand acres		
Ind.	3	1	1
Ill.	2	3	3
Wis.	1	1	1
Iowa	3	3	3
Mo.	10	5	8
Kans.	2	2	2
Va.	4	2	2
W. Va.	3	2	3
N.C.	13	10	11
S.C.	11	11	10
Ga.	21	16	13
Ky.	15	10	15
Tenn.	21	14	19
Ala.	34	33	32
Miss.	26	21	20
Ark.	21	17	18
La.	3	2	2
Okla.	5	7	7
Tex.	15	11	10
U. S.	211	171	180

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage: Harvested: 1945	Acreage: For harvest 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	35	21	26	8.4	9.9	9.5	306	208	247
Mich.	96	78	100	8.4	8.0	9.0	809	627	900
Nebr.	63	59	64	12.6	10.8	11.5	804	635	736
Mont.	68	81	82	11.9	10.7	11.4	809	865	935
Idaho	59	53	79	13.8	15.3	14.5	821	809	1,146
Wyo.	42	35	39	12.1	9.9	12.5	507	346	488
Colo.	146	152	163	13.0	12.1	12.5	1,886	1,835	2,038
Utah	42	32	43	13.3	13.7	12.8	560	437	550
Calif.	132	96	146	14.8	16.8	16.0	1,949	1,610	2,336
Other States	104	109	123	10.6	11.9	12.5	1,116	1,296	1,540
U. S.	787	716	865	12.1	12.1	12.6	9,568	8,668	10,916

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage: Harvested: 1945	Acreage: For harvest, 1946
	Thousand acres		
S.C.	5	5	4
Ga.	33	32	29
Fla.	12	12	12
Ala.	26	24	23
Miss.	23	23	21
Ark.	1	1	1
La.	26	33	32
Tex.	6	4	4
U. S.	132	134	126

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage: Harvested: 1945	Acreage: For harvest: 1946	Yield of cane per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield of cane per acre: 1945	Yield of cane per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	267.5	264	264	19.1	21.3	21.0	5,120	5,618	5,544
Fla.	23.7	31.9	34.8	32.1	36.0	32.0	753	1,149	1,114
Total	291.2	295.9	298.8	20.1	22.9	22.3	5,873	6,767	6,658

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946 — BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS — CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage: Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage: For harvest 1945	Acreage: For harvest 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	165	207	215	275	255	290	45,788	52,785	62,350
New York, L. I.	53	70	69	217	270	230	11,414	18,900	15,870
New York, Upstate	154	106	103	105	95	112	15,950	10,070	11,536
Pennsylvania	179	148	138	117	113	127	20,955	16,724	17,526
3 Eastern	551	531	525	171.1	185.5	204.3	94,107	98,479	107,282
Michigan	224	170	153	99	110	110	22,006	18,700	16,830
Wisconsin	194	128	113	80	95	95	15,530	12,160	10,735
Minnesota	236	176	158	84	110	100	19,847	19,360	15,800
North Dakota	138	169	147	104	140	120	14,715	23,660	17,640
South Dakota	32	32	28	65	91	79	2,151	2,912	2,212
5 Central	824	675	599	90.6	113.8	105.5	74,249	76,792	63,217
Nebraska	80	69	67	119	175	140	9,443	12,075	9,380
Montana	17	18	17	102	112	114	1,772	2,016	1,938
Idaho	134	201	177	227	220	235	30,427	44,220	41,595
Wyoming	18	15	14	124	175	165	2,066	2,625	2,310
Colorado	84	98	95	183	195	200	15,254	19,110	19,000
Utah	14.1	18.7	19.3	165	180	170	2,321	3,366	3,281
Nevada	2.5	3.9	3.2	175	200	200	432	780	640
Washington	44	54	55	197	220	225	8,771	11,880	12,375
Oregon	40	54	51	191	210	220	7,574	11,340	11,220
California 1/	35	48	40	284	290	325	9,854	13,920	13,000
10 Western	467.0	579.6	538.5	138.2	209.3	213.1	87,915	121,332	114,739
TOTAL 18	1,842.0	1,785.6	1,662.5	139.7	166.1	171.6	256,271	296,603	285,238
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
New Hampshire	8.1	6.8	6.5	148	145	160	1,199	986	1,040
Vermont	13.8	11.0	10.6	132	125	140	1,812	1,375	1,484
Massachusetts	18.5	22.3	21.4	137	125	140	2,524	2,788	2,996
Rhode Island	4.8	7.2	8.1	186	180	190	890	1,296	1,539
Connecticut	17.1	20.9	20.5	166	160	175	2,822	3,344	3,588
5 New England	62.3	68.2	67.1	149.0	143.5	158.7	9,247	9,789	10,647
West Virginia	34	32	31	87	90	105	2,915	2,880	3,255
Ohio	101	62	56	103	115	110	10,429	7,130	6,160
Indiana	52	29	31	102	135	120	5,178	3,915	3,720
Illinois	38	28	28	80	93	95	3,100	2,604	2,660
Iowa	60	36	36	88	110	110	5,172	3,960	3,960
5 Central	284	187	182	94.5	109.6	108.5	26,794	20,489	19,755
New Mexico	4.6	6.0	5.0	77	75	78	356	450	390
Arizona	2.5	6.5	6.7	154	255	240	443	1,658	1,608
2 Southwestern	7.1	12.5	11.7	105.7	168.6	170.8	799	2,108	1,998
TOTAL 12	353.5	267.7	260.8	104.9	121.8	124.2	36,839	32,386	32,400
30 LATE STATES	2,195.4	2,053.3	1,923.3	134.2	160.2	165.2	293,111	328,989	317,638
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
New Jersey	58	71	68	170	177	170	9,681	12,567	11,560
Delaware	4.5	3.7	3.5	85	90	100	383	333	350
Maryland	23.9	19.7	20.3	102	107	120	2,448	2,108	2,436
Virginia	78	68	69	114	126	131	9,019	8,568	10,419
Kentucky	45	43	44	77	93	101	3,512	3,999	4,444
Missouri	43	34	34	91	88	117	3,892	2,992	3,978
Kansas	26	18	18	86	82	100	2,276	1,476	1,800
TOTAL 7	279.0	257.4	256.8	111.9	124.5	136.2	31,210	32,043	34,987
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,474.5	2,310.7	2,180.1	131.7	156.2	161.7	324,321	361,032	352,625

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested: 1945	Acreage For harvest: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:									
North Carolina	86	77	85	98	120	130	8,394	9,240	11,050
South Carolina	24	20	21	105	124	160	2,516	2,480	3,360
Georgia	24	26	27	61	77	81	1,460	2,002	2,187
Florida	30.9	35.0	40.5	120	151	158	3,705	5,285	6,399
Tennessee	44	40	39	70	86	90	3,087	3,440	3,510
Alabama	48	50	50	87	104	95	4,151	5,200	4,750
Mississippi	24	28	28	64	68	80	1,516	1,904	2,240
Arkansas	44	42	44	76	65	89	3,343	2,730	3,916
Louisiana	46	45	44	61	59	52	2,773	2,655	2,288
Oklahoma	32	21	23	69	55	75	2,223	1,155	1,725
Texas	55	56	62	72	83	91	4,036	4,648	5,642
California 1/	36	73	82	312	320	390	11,231	23,360	31,980
TOTAL 12	493.6	513.0	545.5	97.6	124.9	144.9	48,436	64,099	79,047
TOTAL U. S.	2,968.0	2,823.7	2,725.6	125.8	150.6	158.4	372,756	425,131	431,672

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested: 1945	Acreage For harvest: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	16	15	15	135	115	120	2,122	1,725	1,800
Ind.	2.8	1.2	1.5	99	125	110	258	150	165
Ill.	4.1	4.0	3.2	85	75	85	340	300	272
Iowa	2.4	2.5	2.0	91	110	100	216	275	200
Mo.	9	7	8	91	85	100	802	595	800
Kans.	3.2	2.9	2.9	112	95	130	343	276	377
Del.	3.7	2.5	2.5	127	130	130	467	325	325
Md.	8	7	6	148	140	160	1,167	980	960
Va.	33	31	31	114	111	115	3,809	3,441	3,565
N.C.	80	66	67	102	110	110	8,099	7,260	7,370
S.C.	61	62	56	87	95	95	5,322	5,890	5,320
Ga.	105	89	80	76	90	85	7,944	8,010	6,800
Fla.	19	18	18	67	64	65	1,299	1,152	1,170
Ky.	17	14	13	83	87	90	1,449	1,218	1,170
Tenn.	47	30	28	90	95	95	4,232	2,850	2,660
Ala.	81	75	76	77	85	85	6,275	6,375	6,460
Miss.	72	68	64	86	102	98	6,176	6,936	6,272
Ark.	28	20	21	75	95	90	2,076	1,900	1,890
La.	104	123	135	71	88	78	7,390	10,824	10,530
Okla.	12	10	10	70	75	85	815	750	850
Tex.	59	52	64	77	87	80	4,502	4,524	5,120
Calif.	11	9	10	119	120	125	1,319	1,080	1,250
U. S.	777.6	709.1	714.1	85.4	94.3	91.5	66,422	66,836	65,326

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1935-44	Production 2/ 1944	1945	Indicated July 1, 1946
		Thousand bushels		
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	648	912	132	614
New Hampshire	767	778	139	324
Vermont	586	513	106	303
Massachusetts	2,656	2,747	410	1,452
Rhode Island	279	268	85	149
Connecticut	1,441	1,523	511	1,148
New York	16,306	3/ 17,010	2,160	11,880
New Jersey	3,083	3/ 2,090	1,295	2,205
Pennsylvania	8,832	9,100	2,470	7,020
Total North Atlantic	34,596	34,941	7,308	25,095
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	1,033	3/ 870	308	495
Maryland	1,898	3/ 1,863	689	1,456
Virginia	11,491	3/ 14,580	3,900	12,780
West Virginia	4,219	4,356	1,950	3,380
North Carolina	1,179	1,782	252	1,804
Total South Atlantic	19,820	23,451	7,099	19,915
Total Eastern States	54,417	58,392	14,407	45,010
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	5,127	3/ 5,395	984	2,025
Indiana	1,572	1,363	828	1,100
Illinois	3,168	2,418	2,684	3,599
Michigan	7,843	3/ 7,625	1,250	6,250
Wisconsin	698	805	316	864
Minnesota	213	182	127	65
Iowa	236	60	54	105
Missouri	1,379	660	817	1,046
Nebraska	265	84	30	45
Kansas	705	279	270	542
Total North Central	21,205	18,891	7,360	15,641
South Central:				
Kentucky	283	185	220	262
Tennessee	314	351	405	405
Arkansas	702	568	312	704
Total South Central	1,298	1,104	937	1,371
Total Central States	22,504	19,995	8,297	17,012
Western States:				
Montana	328	400	290	90
Idaho	2,796	3/ 1,900	2,465	1,705
Colorado	1,624	3/ 2,002	1,275	1,020
New Mexico	702	760	472	944
Utah	445	3/ 629	486	385
Washington	27,373	31,100	26,900	29,904
Oregon	3,130	3,432	2,882	3,159
California	7,645	6,144	10,568	7,236
Total Western States	44,042	46,367	45,338	44,443
Total 35 States	120,962	124,754	68,042	106,465

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Massachusetts, 82; Rhode Island, 13; Connecticut, 61; New York, 340; Pennsylvania, 273; Virginia, 437; West Virginia, 89; North Carolina, 53; Montana, 12; Utah, 12. 3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage (1,000 bushels): New York, 250; New Jersey, 46; Delaware, 24; Maryland, 12; Virginia, 150; Ohio, 108; Michigan, 150; Idaho, 36; Colorado, 60; Utah, 17.

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PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated July 1, 1946
	Thousand bushels			
N.H.	14	21	6	8
Mass.	48	48	26	45
R.I.	17	20	9	14
Conn.	118	129	99	129
N.Y.	1,431	1,824	1,660	1,955
N.J.	1,071	1,193	864	1,190
Pa.	1,733	1,886	1,222	1,528
Ohio	821	1,095	750	455
Ind.	347	674	589	441
Ill.	1,337	1,470	1,748	1,144
Mich.	2,601	3,600	4,400	4,320
Iowa	70	20	40	35
Mo.	640	315	1,026	1,276
Nebr.	19	1	24	20
Kans.	77	15	72	119
Del.	420	605	230	307
Md.	446	602	312	331
Va.	1,275	2,150	536	2,204
W.Va.	408	690	300	441
N.C.	1,950	2,698	2,172	3,200
S.C.	2,165	2,460	5,760	5,810
Ga.	4,902	4,590	8,091	6,298
Fla.	88	121	114	116
Ky.	658	878	1,273	916
Tenn.	972	686	1,862	776
Ala.	1,425	1,380	2,440	1,764
Miss.	887	1,105	1,418	1,206
Ark.	2,052	2,646	2,967	2,861
La.	305	390	422	364
Okla.	430	286	734	713
Tex.	1,605	1,517	2,774	2,496
Idaho	242	442	414	352
Colo.	1,643	2,112	2,372	1,872
N.Mex.	108	122	135	162
Ariz.	63	60	22	82
Utah	597	850	870	610
Nev.	6	8	8	8
Wash.	1,855	2,604	2,465	2,670
Oreg.	445	606	502	578
Calif., all	24,648	34,044	30,836	34,002
Clingstone 2/	15,130	20,501	19,418	21,293
Freestone	9,517	13,543	11,418	12,709
U.S.	59,938	75,963	81,564	82,838

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated 1946
	Thousand bushels			
Maine	7	10	1	6
N.H.	9	10	1	7
Vt.	3	3	2/	2
Mass.	54	48	10	35
R.I.	7	7	3	5
Conn.	67	77	37	73
N.Y.	1,025	1,157	272	640
N.J.	58	52	37	31
Pa.	482	464	120	234
Ohio	454	373	238	132
Ind.	231	157	146	127
Ill.	472	335	354	300
Mich.	1,109	1,193	178	1,068
Iowa	100	55	58	71
Mo.	330	175	370	325
Nebr.	24	10	12	20
Kans.	120	63	124	147
Del.	7	7	3	3
Md.	57	52	23	25
Va.	367	428	61	348
W.Va.	85	132	18	76
N.C.	324	354	360	390
S.C.	134	160	191	153
Ga.	359	500	502	504
Fla.	139	176	157	174
Ky.	209	135	248	182
Tenn.	264	188	467	262
Ala.	282	312	416	338
Miss.	349	354	401	384
Ark.	172	228	231	241
La.	171	245	228	229
Okla.	140	96	203	197
Tex.	421	502	496	510
Idaho	60	69	59	53
Colo.	190	157	282	120
N. Mex.	47	50	54	65
Ariz.	10	10	5	12
Utah	135	170	223	110
Nev.	4	6	4	6
Washington, all	6,612	8,665	7,770	9,038
Bartlett	4,736	6,885	5,800	6,750
Other	1,877	1,780	1,970	2,288
Oregon, all	3,893	4,354	5,439	5,444
Bartlett	1,617	1,794	2,250	2,132
Other	2,275	2,560	3,189	3,312
California, all	10,017	10,417	14,209	11,000
Bartlett	8,805	9,167	12,292	9,542
Other	1,212	1,250	1,917	1,458
U.S.	29,002	31,956	34,011	33,087

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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GRAPES

State	Average 1935-44	Production 1/ 1944	1945	Indicated July 1, 1946
	Tons			
Mass.	370	250	150	300
R.I.	205	200	100	200
Conn.	1,170	900	400	1,100
N.Y.	58,740	59,300	31,300	63,200
N.J.	2,530	2,600	900	2,600
Pa.	17,620	19,500	6,000	18,000
Ohio	22,570	24,400	6,400	16,200
Ind.	3,020	2,500	1,400	2,000
Ill.	4,420	3,700	3,300	2,500
Mich.	38,610	34,000	13,500	27,000
Wis.	470	600	450	500
Iowa	3,250	3,100	3,000	2,500
Mo.	7,220	6,500	6,500	6,000
Nebr.	1,570	1,300	1,700	700
Kans.	2,700	3,300	4,500	3,900
Del.	1,350	1,200	450	900
Md.	380	250	100	250
Va.	1,840	1,800	850	1,300
W.Va.	1,135	1,300	200	1,100
N.C.	6,080	6,600	3,700	6,000
S.C.	1,310	1,200	1,400	1,300
Ga.	1,750	2,200	2,300	2,400
Fla.	605	600	600	600
Ky.	1,980	1,900	1,100	1,800
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	1,900	2,200
Ala.	1,240	1,200	1,500	1,300
Ark.	8,470	10,600	5,200	10,400
Okla.	2,740	3,200	2,500	3,600
Tex.	2,280	2,100	2,100	2,300
Idaho	515	450	450	500
Colo.	510	600	600	400
N.Mex.	1,050	1,000	1,100	1,000
Ariz.	990	1,500	1,000	1,400
Utah	830	800	900	700
Wash.	10,720	17,300	19,400	20,600
Oreg.	2,140	2,300	2,300	2,400
Calif., All	2,338,100	2,514,000	2,663,000	2,504,000
Wine varieties	548,900	563,000	619,000	575,000
Table varieties	437,600	513,000	512,000	329,000
Raisin varieties	1,351,600	1,438,000	1,532,000	1,400,000
Raisins 2/	251,150	309,500	244,000	—
Not dried	347,000	200,000	558,000	—
U.S.	2,552,730	2,736,550	2,791,650	2,713,150

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, the production estimate for California includes 3,000 tons of dried raisins lost on the drying trays by rain damage.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties: Production 1/: Average 1938-44	Sweet varieties: Production 1/: 1945	Sweet varieties: Production 1/: Indicated 1946	Sour varieties: Production 1/: Average 1938-44	Sour varieties: Production 1/: 1945	Sour varieties: Production 1/: Indicated 1946	All varieties: Production 1/: Average 1935-44	All varieties: Production 1/: 1945	All varieties: Production 1/: Indicated 1946
	Tons			Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	2,114	2,600	1,400	18,571	7,300	15,200	20,975	9,900	16,600
Pa.	1,800	700	700	6,300	3,600	3,400	7,940	4,300	4,100
Ohio	723	380	300	3,109	2,200	2,200	4,064	2,580	2,500
Mich.	3,257	500	3,500	34,000	14,000	42,200	37,600	14,500	45,700
Wis.	--	--	--	10,143	7,300	15,200	9,490	7,300	15,200
5 Eastern States	7,894	4,180	5,900	73,123	34,400	78,200	80,069	38,580	84,100
Mont.	2/ 202	440	580	306	370	30	386	810	610
Idaho	1,749	1,910	2,140	506	550	460	2,222	2,460	2,600
Colo.	427	360	250	3,501	1,680	1,210	3,570	2,040	1,460
Utah	3,014	4,300	3,100	2,000	2,600	2,300	4,320	6,900	5,400
Wash.	23,471	31,800	30,400	5,757	4,700	4,800	25,810	36,500	35,200
Oreg.	19,300	20,800	26,600	2,293	2,100	3,000	19,760	22,900	29,600
Calif.	25,000	38,000	30,000	--	--	--	23,460	38,000	30,000
7 Western States	73,077	97,610	93,070	14,363	12,000	11,800	79,528	109,610	104,870
12 States	80,971	101,790	98,970	87,486	46,400	90,000	159,597	148,190	188,970

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage: Harvested: 1945	Acreage: For harvest, 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production 1/: Average 1935-44	Production 1/: 1945	Production 1/: Indicated 1946
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	6,390	11,700	11,900	1,804	1,825	1,880	11,499	21,352	22,372
Oreg.	20,250	19,900	20,000	871	1,025	1,050	17,719	20,398	21,000
Calif.	7,190	9,100	9,100	1,441	1,580	1,650	10,413	14,378	15,015
U.S.	33,830	40,700	41,000	1,168	1,379	1,424	39,631	56,128	58,387

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

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CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/				Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945	Average 1935-44	1945	1946
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:							
California, all	43,866	51,961	60,500	44,800	76	79	81
Navels & Misc. 2/	17,570	21,071	22,100	17,900	76	83	80
Valencias	26,296	30,890	38,400	26,900	77	76	81
Florida, all	26,920	46,200	42,800	49,900	69	55	79
Early & Midseason	15,445	25,800	21,700	25,300	3/69	56	82
Valencias	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,600	3/68	54	77
Texas, all 2/	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,700	70	82	79
Early & Midseason	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,870	--	--	--
Valencias	908	1,350	1,800	1,830	--	--	--
Arizona, all 2/	502	1,100	1,150	1,220	72	76	77
Navels & Misc.	239	530	550	570	--	--	--
Valencias	263	570	600	650	--	--	--
Louisiana, all 2/	272	240	360	330	74	71	86
5 States 4/	73,725	103,051	109,210	100,950	74	69	80
Total Early & Midseason 5/	34,782	49,341	47,310	46,970	--	--	--
Total Valencias	38,942	53,210	61,900	53,980	--	--	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	2,780	3,600	4,000	4,350	58	45	70
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES:							
5 States 4/	76,505	106,651	113,210	105,300	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,000	60	51	64
Seedless	7,410	14,000	8,400	14,000	3/64	55	69
Other	12,660	17,000	13,900	18,000	3/59	49	60
Texas, all	12,043	17,710	22,300	24,000	62	79	68
Arizona, all	2,550	4,080	3,750	3,900	72	76	73
California, all	2,337	3,300	3,830	3,400	75	83	79
Desert Valleys	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,200	--	84	83
Other	1,316	2,100	2,300	2,200	--	83	76
4 States 4/	37,000	56,090	52,180	63,300	62	65	67
LEMONS:							
California 4/	11,339	11,050	12,550	15,200	74	80	77
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	93	190	250	200	68	71	53
July 1 Forecast of 1946 crop Florida limes				170	--	--	--

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Not content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif., grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Fla. limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

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APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1935-44	1943	1944	1945	Indicated July 1, 1946
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
			Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:					
California	216,200	80,000	324,000	159,000	298,000
Washington	14,990	15,400	25,000	23,700	27,100
Utah	4,345	10,100	5,900	10,900	6,000
3 States	235,535	105,500	354,900	193,600	331,100
PLUMS:					
Michigan	5,000	3,400	6,200	2,200	5,200
California	69,200	76,000	92,000	71,000	95,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	17,860	7,800	22,900	28,000	17,700
Washington, all	26,360	23,700	27,000	25,900	29,800
Eastern Washington	13,940	11,800	17,400	18,200	18,300
Western Washington	12,420	11,900	9,600	7,700	11,500
Oregon, all	92,730	104,000	60,400	2/92,100	99,000
Eastern Oregon	12,880	10,200	14,400	20,100	17,400
Western Oregon	79,850	93,800	46,000	2/72,000	81,600
			Dry Basis 3/		
California	203,800	196,000	159,000	226,000	200,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 1943, 1944, and 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1943 - Prunes, Western Washington 600; Western Oregon, 4,800; 1944 - Plums, California, 2,000; Prunes, Western Oregon, 3,300; 1945: - Apricots, Utah, 550; Plums, California 1,000; Prunes, Western Oregon, 9,700. 2/ Includes 2,000 tons harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1 Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Production 1/ Average 1935-44	1945	Indicated July 1, 1946
FIGS:	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
California:						
Dried)	81	84	84	2/29,580	2/31,700	---
Not dried)				14,650	14,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	60	46	49	43,500	28,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	14,710	23,800	35,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	55,420	62,000	62,000
Oregon				4,680	6,900	8,100
2 States	--	--	--	60,100	68,900	70,100
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	3,354	4,500	7,200
Washington	--	--	--	542	800	1,080
2 States	--	--	--	3,896	5,300	8,280
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	57	69	46	2,253	3,200	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

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FLAXSEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1935-44	Acreage Harvested 1945	Acreage For harvest 1946	Yield per acre Average 1935-44	Yield per acre 1945	Yield per acre Indicated 1946	Production Average 1935-44	Production 1945	Production Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	1/ 13	3	2	1/ 12.8	14.0	13.0	1/ 169	42	26
Mich.	8	7	7	8.5	6.0	9.0	66	42	63
Wis.	8	7	5	11.1	12.0	12.0	90	84	60
Minn.	1,060	1,083	866	9.2	11.0	9.5	10,078	11,913	8,227
Iowa	133	102	49	10.8	12.5	12.5	1,572	1,275	612
Mo.	8	10	5	5.6	4.5	7.5	48	45	38
N.Dak.	765	1,589	810	5.9	8.4	5.5	5,057	13,348	4,455
S.Dak.	222	448	354	7.5	11.0	7.5	1,846	4,928	2,655
Nebr.	3	2	2	1/ 7.5	9.0	9.0	26	18	18
Kans.	126	122	110	6.6	5.7	8.0	872	695	880
Okla.	1/ 20	16	4	1/ 7.4	2.5	5.0	1/ 119	40	20
Tex.	1/ 25	63	76	1/ 8.7	8.0	6.5	1/ 206	504	494
Mont.	156	328	56	5.6	4.3	4.0	1,076	1,410	224
Wyo.	1	2	1	1/ 4.5	5.0	5.0	3	10	5
Ariz.	1/ 15	17	14	1/ 22.2	23.0	22.0	1/ 339	391	308
Wash.	--	1	1	--	11.0	12.0	--	11	12
Oreg.	3	1	1	11.1	11.0	12.0	34	11	12
Calif.	126	113	102	16.8	17.0	20.0	2,132	1,921	2,040
U.S.	2,673	3,914	2,465	8.3	9.4	8.2	23,426	36,683	20,149

1/ Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

State	Acreage Planted 1943	1944	1945	1946	Acreage Harvested 1943	1944	1945	For harvest 1946
	Thousand acres							
Oklahoma	45	75	169	110	35	55	110	75

zfm

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage: Harvested: 1945	Acreage: For harvest: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	8	4	5	1,022	850	970	85	34	48
Vermont	2	1	1	627	560	600	14	6	6
New York	141	86	109	836	790	870	1,184	679	948
Michigan	546	396	531	836	820	900	4,507	3,247	4,779
Wisconsin	4	1	1	538	560	650	20	6	6
Minnesota	4	4	3	514	630	600	23	25	18
Total N.E.	705	492	650	833	812	893	5,832	3,997	5,806
North Dakota	--	1	1	--	500	400	--	5	4
Nebraska	30	52	60	1,258	1,500	1,450	375	780	870
Montana	24	16	23	1,245	1,250	1,350	282	200	310
Wyoming	65	80	77	1,254	1,250	1,400	819	1,000	1,078
Idaho	123	119	119	1,484	1,450	1,600	1,828	1,726	1,904
Washington	3	4	4	3/1,046	1,250	1,300	29	50	52
Oregon	2	1	1	803	900	1,000	15	9	10
Total N.W.	246	273	285	1,362	1,381	1,483	3,352	3,770	4,228
Texas	--	4	2	--	200	240	--	4/8	4/5
Colorado	333	313	250	525	610	620	1,745	1,909	1,550
New Mexico	205	159	135	344	150	200	726	238	270
Arizona	13	14	14	466	560	450	58	78	63
Utah	5	5	6	694	640	600	37	32	36
Total S.W.	559	495	407	457	458	473	2,573	2,265	1,924
Calif. Lima	159	170	153	1,335	1,213	1,250	2,133	2,062	1,912
Calif. Other	210	141	134	1,192	1,052	1,050	2,517	1,484	1,407
Total Calif.	370	311	287	1,256	1,140	1,156	4,650	3,546	3,319
United States	1,879	1,571	1,629	873	864	938	16,408	13,578	15,276

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average. 4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

RICE

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1935-44	Acreage: Harvested: 1945	Acreage: For harvest: 1946	Yield per acre: Average 1935-44	Yield per acre: 1945	Yield per acre: Indicated 1946	Production: Average 1935-44	Production: 1945	Production: Indicated 1946
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ark.	204	281	320	50.6	52.0	48.0	10,331	14,612	15,360
La.	518	583	566	40.2	39.5	38.0	20,670	23,028	21,508
Tex.	292	400	400	48.7	45.0	41.0	13,926	18,000	16,400
Calif.	156	242	247	67.6	60.0	63.0	10,331	14,520	15,561
U.S.	1,169	1,506	1,533	47.6	46.6	44.9	55,257	70,160	68,829

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
July 10, 1946
3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	July 1 Average 1935-44	1944	1945	1946
	Pounds			
Me.	17.7	19.5	19.9	20.3
N.H.	17.6	18.0	19.4	18.8
Vt.	19.1	20.1	21.3	21.0
Mass.	19.4	20.6	20.3	21.5
Conn.	19.5	19.5	20.6	19.4
N.Y.	22.3	22.9	24.5	23.4
N.J.	21.3	21.7	22.9	22.7
Pa.	20.3	19.6	21.7	21.5
N. Atl.	20.71	20.21	22.24	21.92
Ohio	18.9	18.7	20.3	20.1
Ind.	17.4	17.1	19.6	19.3
Ill.	17.8	17.8	19.9	18.8
Mich.	21.6	21.5	23.4	23.3
Wis.	22.5	21.4	24.6	24.3
E.N.Cent.	20.34	20.00	22.14	21.99
Minn.	20.4	18.8	21.6	21.7
Iowa	18.2	18.0	20.4	20.6
Mo.	12.8	13.3	14.3	15.2
N.Dak.	18.8	18.1	19.0	18.4
S.Dak.	16.5	15.6	16.7	17.2
Nebr.	17.1	15.9	17.4	19.4
Kans.	15.3	14.6	16.1	16.0
W.N.Cent.	17.20	16.51	18.29	18.55
Md.	16.7	17.1	18.0	18.9
Va.	13.6	13.4	15.5	16.5
W.Va.	14.5	13.9	16.3	16.0
N.C.	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.3
S.C.	11.4	10.8	11.6	12.1
Ga.	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6
S. Atl.	12.94	13.07	14.01	15.03
Ky.	14.0	13.6	14.9	14.9
Tenn.	12.1	11.9	13.5	14.2
Ala.	9.3	10.1	9.6	10.8
Miss.	8.4	8.4	9.2	9.1
Ark.	10.2	9.8	10.8	10.3
Okla.	12.6	12.1	12.3	12.4
Tex.	10.4	9.8	9.5	10.0
S. Cent.	10.95	10.62	11.21	11.65
Mont.	19.2	19.6	20.1	19.8
Idaho	21.4	22.2	23.1	22.1
Wyo.	17.8	18.6	19.6	19.6
Colo.	17.7	18.4	18.2	18.6
Utah	18.4	19.3	20.0	22.0
Wash.	22.4	22.8	23.4	23.6
Oreg.	20.9	21.8	20.9	22.4
Calif.	20.5	22.5	22.5	21.5
West.	19.79	20.82	21.12	21.35
U.S.	17.08	16.89	18.25	18.43

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporter divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in the herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during June		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During June		Jan. to June, incl.	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,750	1,348	1,752	1,635	31	22	214	209
N.H.	1,602	1,136	1,668	1,602	27	18	191	175
Vt.	773	692	1,854	1,935	14	13	101	97
Mass.	4,198	3,140	1,728	1,707	73	54	515	476
R.I.	330	309	1,671	1,710	6	5	43	45
Conn.	2,172	1,750	1,578	1,557	34	27	255	246
N.Y.	9,412	9,660	1,710	1,731	161	167	1,119	1,159
N.J.	4,195	4,282	1,590	1,641	67	70	520	554
Pa.	12,934	14,198	1,626	1,611	210	229	1,461	1,681
N.Atl.	37,366	36,515	1,667	1,657	623	605	4,419	4,642
Ohio	15,374	15,192	1,686	1,686	259	256	1,667	1,646
Ind.	11,733	10,408	1,656	1,686	194	175	1,221	1,216
Ill.	17,124	15,825	1,584	1,554	271	246	1,715	1,682
Mich.	9,279	9,636	1,668	1,647	155	159	997	1,009
Wis.	13,520	13,406	1,665	1,671	225	224	1,375	1,415
E.N.Cent.	67,030	64,467	1,647	1,644	1,104	1,060	6,975	6,968
Minn.	21,889	21,906	1,707	1,686	374	369	2,298	2,404
Iowa	26,571	25,850	1,638	1,602	435	414	2,700	2,763
Mo.	18,621	16,712	1,644	1,584	306	265	1,853	1,780
N.Dak.	4,700	4,380	1,602	1,608	75	70	422	402
S.Dak.	7,134	7,076	1,626	1,614	116	114	679	703
Nebr.	12,494	11,137	1,641	1,638	205	182	1,295	1,264
Kans.	13,484	12,416	1,608	1,584	217	197	1,363	1,341
W.N.Cent.	104,893	99,477	1,647	1,619	1,728	1,611	10,610	10,657
Del.	734	704	1,455	1,563	11	11	75	75
Md.	2,558	2,607	1,530	1,530	39	40	262	266
Va.	6,324	6,232	1,464	1,476	93	92	631	628
W.Va.	2,602	2,623	1,635	1,644	43	43	273	279
N.C.	8,336	8,408	1,278	1,314	107	110	729	702
S.C.	3,294	2,919	1,230	1,200	41	35	240	224
Ga.	6,448	5,397	1,206	1,170	66	63	407	391
Fla.	1,350	1,291	1,323	1,302	18	17	119	115
S.Atl.	30,646	30,181	1,364	1,362	418	411	2,736	2,680
Ky.	7,367	7,365	1,464	1,422	108	105	738	767
Tenn.	7,721	7,424	1,335	1,326	103	98	684	659
Ala.	5,148	5,064	1,260	1,248	65	63	402	400
Miss.	5,822	5,815	1,125	1,056	65	61	396	371
Ark.	6,455	6,377	1,296	1,263	84	81	475	479
La.	3,510	3,210	1,152	1,038	40	33	242	221
Okla.	9,852	8,886	1,521	1,470	150	131	993	919
Tex.	24,045	21,944	1,422	1,332	342	292	2,095	1,952
S.Cent.	69,920	66,085	1,369	1,307	957	864	6,025	5,768
Mont.	1,603	1,414	1,632	1,614	26	23	153	140
Idaho	1,544	1,472	1,644	1,704	25	25	162	173
Wyo.	544	563	1,599	1,662	9	9	52	57
Colo.	2,785	2,866	1,623	1,620	45	46	270	297
N.Mex.	774	731	1,467	1,413	11	10	74	74
Ariz.	397	338	1,365	1,440	5	5	36	33
Utah	2,295	2,090	1,608	1,704	37	36	219	213
Nev.	271	266	1,650	1,593	4	4	26	26
Wash.	4,748	4,472	1,656	1,719	79	77	531	533
Oreg.	2,593	2,351	1,638	1,641	42	39	288	285
Calif.	12,168	11,988	1,566	1,560	191	187	1,237	1,267
West.	29,722	28,551	1,595	1,615	474	461	3,048	3,098
U.S.	339,577	325,276	1,562	1,541	5,304	5,012	33,813	33,813

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